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Views differ on West's tactics for Belgrade Conference

About two dozen people – MPs, ambassadors, senior civil servants, journalists and scientists – met recently round the octagonal table at the Aspen Institute in Schwanenwerder, West Berlin. This select group of Europeans and Americans were gathered together to clarify objectives and opportunities, tactics and strategy to the adopted at the Belgrade follow-up conference to review progress on the Helsinki agreement.

This second meeting of the 35 nations which signed the Final Act at Helsinki two years ago will begin on 15 June in Belgrade, starting with a preliminary gathering at sub-ambassador level to decide on topics and the agenda.

The ambassadors will presumably meet some time in October, after the summer recess.

The Belgrade conference will be a far cry from its predecessor. It will, after all, serve an entirely different purpose. At Helsinki and Geneva negotiations were aimed at agreement between countries with different social systems on certain principles and standards of behaviour.

The Helsinki accords were, it was agreed, to be based on a general consensus, meaning that each and every one of the 35 participants could in theory impose a veto. At all events it was nearly two years before agreement was reached.

Unlike Helinski the Belgrade conference has only one objective, to check the extent to which the two sides have stood by their Helsinki commitments.

Everyone will come briefed with a catalogue of recommendations and omissions, and were it not for the summer recess the marathon debates would probably continue for months.

In the West agreement has yet to be reached on many points. No decision has so far been aken on whether countries will sy their pieces individually or whether some at least will submit a joint summary of their views and assessments.

"Just the sort of occasion for a holier-than-thou approach," a British participant at the Berlin seminar commented. He no doubt had the Biblical metaphor of the splinter in someone else's eye in mind. A Federal Republic veteran of the Geneva CSCE talks agreed. "It is all a high-wire act," he said. "You have to try to exploit every opportunity without going so far that the other side decides it has had enough. Were that to happen, no one would benefit."

All the US participants and a number of the British subscribed to an altogether different viewpoint. Evidently encouraged by Mr Carter's new morality, about which they enthused, they were all for letting rip at the Belgrade conference table. There was a lengthy discussion on human rights, all concerned agreeing that their maximum implementation in East and West is highly desirable and of the greatest importance. Views differed solely as to how this objective might best be achieved.

Advocates of President Charter's policy on human rights felt that Washington had for too long appeared indifferent. For fear of upsetting the Soviet Union the United States had stomached repeated violations of human rights.

Now, they argued, is the time to make human rights the linchpin of foreign policy. This, indeed, is exactly what the American people expects.

If you did not share this opinion you were left with the impression that the Carter administration's new morality is mainly intended to unite US opinion.

"Unlike secret diplomacy," the legal adviser to a US senator noted, "open diplomacy generates backing from public opinion."

Yet if human rights are to be given priority, surely what matters is the degree of success from the viewpoint of the individual.

Viewed in this light the Carter administration's human rights policy has so far had mainly negative repercussions, with members of the general public being arrested, harassed and having their homes searched.

In the post-Helsinki detente years 1975 and 1976, on the other hand, 11,000 people were allowed to leave the GDR to join members of their family in the Federal Republic, not to mention 36,400 people from Poland and 15,700 people from the Soviet Union. These are facts which are already being forgotten in many cases. One point forcefully made at the octagonal table was the evident ease with which political ambition can be given pseudo-satisfaction. A verbal tour de force without practical consequences can be more impressive than success quietly achieved and not given red-letter treatment. There was lengthy, hair-splitting argument, for instance, about the definition of non-intervention. Can radio transmissions using directional aerials be deemed intervention? Does the use of jamming equipment to impede reception of these transmissions constitute intervention? Is armsaid from one country to another intervention? Or, for that matter, arms deliveries of what ever kind?

Or, to take another example, is there a link between various sectors of negotiation, between Salt and human rights, for instance?

President Carter says there is no linkage and US participants at the Aspen seminar agreed with him to a man. The various talks are entirely independent of each other.

Yet if this really were the case or, indeed, the Russians thought it were, the Soviet Union could simply opt out of the Belgrade conference and insist that there must be no repercussions on the Salt talks.

If the claim that there is no linkage were objectively accurate there would be no point in a number of concepts such as the *quid pro quo* which have done such sterling service over the centuries – nor yet in the platitude that in one way or another everything is connected with everything else.

Social and Christian Democratic members of the Bonn Bundestag who attended the Berlin seminar were quick to intersperse each other's remarks with sub-acid catcalls. This ill will was no doubt attributable to the full-scale Bundestag debate on human rights that had been held not long beforehand.

The Christian Democrats had called on the government to submit to the Belgrade conference an exhaustive documentation covering every conceivable aspect of human rights and constituting a monumental indictment.

The Federal government, Christian Democratic speakers told the Bundestag, is duty bound "to intervene with all its might in each and every case."

The Social Democrats recalled that two years previously the Christian Democrats had called on he government not to sign the Final Act of the Helsinki accords. Basket Three, the Opposition had claimed, was mere window-dressing.

The Bonn coalition of Social and Free Democrats countered that the Christian Democrats' latest proposal was no doubt also based on an erroneous assessment of the situation.

"If you want to reduce infringements

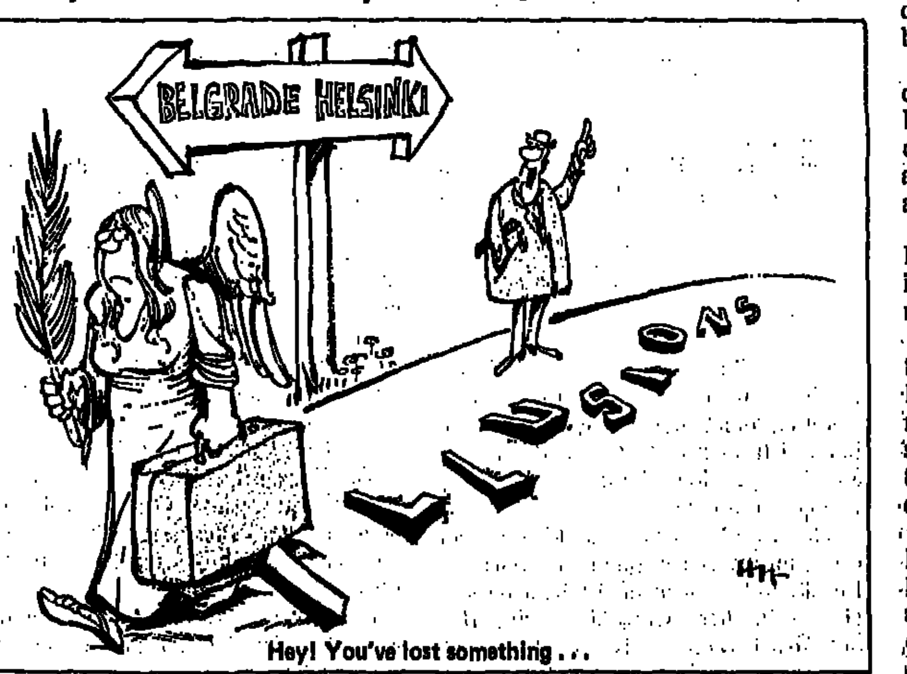
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Bonn visit

Senegal's President Léopold Sédar Senghor being welcomed by President Walter Scheel in Bonn on 2 May. President Senghor who was on a five-day State visit to this country also had political talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Photo: dpa)



Hey! You've lost something . . .

(Cartoon: Horst Haitzinger/Nebelspalter)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

West must compromise in its talks with the developing nations

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The North-South talks in Paris were to have been concluded last December but had to be adjourned because of irreconcilable differences of viewpoint. They are now to culminate in late May or early June in a three-day meeting of Ministers.

In the meantime expert comissions set up to consider energy, commodities, development and finance still have a heavy workload to get through.

Consensus remains a distant prospect and the talks may yet break down. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher may say a constructive dialogue has begun between the two sides following an initial stage of confrontation, but this assessment is a little premature.

Countries associated with the Paris talks had mainly hoped for an improvement in North-South relations because they were to be held behind closed doors with a limited number of participants.

Speakers might, it was hoped, dispense with the demagogic tirades that are the stock in trade of international conferences and so poison the atmosphere at, say, the UN General Assembly.

These hopes have only partially been fulfilled.

There may have been a formal improvement at the talks, but on the issues at stake not much has changed at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, as the talks are officially known.

The developing countries state their case, demanding the earth, and the industrialised countries generally shake their heads. Since delegates mostly represent several countries or groups of countries their leeway is, moreover, limited.

Petroleum exporting countries are bound by Opec resolutions. Representatives of the developing countries are bound by resolutions of the Group of 77. The Nine have agreed on a joint approach at a meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Only the United States is really in a position to state its own case, so that leaves scant leeway for flexibility.

Now, we are given to understand, a major breakthrough is to be made at the London economic summit of the major industrialised nations of the West.

Yet the North-South talks will be only one of many items on the London agenda, and the industrialised countries have yet to agree even among themselves on a joint approach.

Some tend to feel that the Paris talks ought primarily to be regarded in economic terms. Others maintain that political decisions are called for first and foremost, with economic considerations playing second fiddle.

Everyone is now tensely waiting to see how President Carter proposes to deal with the situation. From campaign speeches he is known to attach considerable importance to North-South ties.

But Mr Carter's first hundred days in office have already provided proof, if proof were needed, that the President is prepared if need be to jettison campaign promises.

The topics on the Paris agenda are in any case so important, so complex and possibly so far-reaching in their repercussions that it would probably be bad policy to try to sever the Gordian knot.

On the other hand it would be unwise, not to say dangerous, to keep the developing countries waiting for too long. Many of them already harbour suspicions that the purpose of the entire exercise is merely to fob them off until some juncture in the dim and distant future.

In the long run the West cannot just say "no" to each and every proposal the developing countries put forward. It cannot reject proposals and demands without submitting proposals of its own.

The developing countries rightly ask what the industrialised countries themselves have in mind. What concessions are they prepared to make? How far are they prepared to go? Sooner or later an answer must be forthcoming.

It is not, by any stretch of the imagination, merely a matter of money, which is usually reinvested in the donor countries if it happens to take the form of capital assistance.

Free trade is no less important. Western markets must be opened up to Third World products.

At the same time the developing countries realise that they cannot afford to kill the goose on which they will have to rely for some time to come to lay the golden eggs.

They also appreciate that the gap between the poor and the rich countries cannot be eliminated overnight. They nonetheless feel that the time has come to ensure that the gap does not grow wider.

Industrialised countries may feel that the developing nations could well step up their own efforts or, for that matter, redirect them. But they too realise that the developing world cannot bridge the gap under its own steam.

In its own interest the West is going to need a few bright ideas. It would be deluding itself to believe that it can steer clear of conflicts that arise (or already have arisen) from the permanent, crass juxtaposition of affluence and a life of luxury on the one hand and unmitigated poverty on the other.

In a world which is growing smaller day by day conflicts of this kind cannot be contained. Palestinian and other terrorists have demonstrated the options that are available for purposes of blackmail and harassment.

Were North and South to fail to come to terms it would only be a matter of time before terrorist methods were resorted to in the international struggle for a fair slice of the cake.

The Paris talks represent an opportunity of directing this struggle into peaceful channels. Until such time as relations between industrialised and developing countries are much more relaxed than at present the prospects of a greater degree of international economic and political cooperation will remain daunting.

Klaus Natorp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 May 1977)

Genscher backs cooperation with ASEAN member countries

Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, the member-countries of ASEAN, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, are keen to establish economic and political ties with the European Community.

In Djakarta President Suharto, Foreign Minister Malik and ASEAN secretary-general General Dharsono were unanimous on this point and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher undertook to advocate close partnership between the two.

This issue set Herr Genscher's talks in Indonesia apart from his discussions in



India and Sri Lanka. "A perceptible intensification of ties is in the offing," Bonn diplomats noted in respect of both bilateral ties between Bonn and Djakarta and cooperation between the two regional communities.

The ASEAN countries advocate an economically stable South-East Asia politically independent of the great powers. Herr Genscher sympathises with this objective because he is keen to encourage the more moderate members of the non-aligned community.

"The combination of national independence and regional cooperation coincides with my own country's political views," he noted in an after-dinner speech.

President Suharto, who will doubtless remain Indonesia's strong man despite the recent general election, talked in terms of a bridge between Europe and ASEAN, with Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany constituting mainstays at either end.

Herr Genscher invited Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik to visit Bonn and arranged for regular consultations with him and President Suharto. The two Foreign Ministers are regularly to compare notes prior to major conferences, such as the North-South dialogue.

Bilateral economic ties also rated highly on the Djakarta agenda. Indonesia is overpopulated and underemployed and would dearly welcome a greater volume of investment from this country.

The Foreign Minister and the party of industrialists who accompanied him pointed out to President Suharto that a number of conditions must first be fulfilled.

Investment permits must be issued without undue delay. Economic policies as a whole must be conducive to investment. Federal Republic firms investing in Indonesia must be entitled to trade there. Last but not least, the dual taxation agreement drawn up in 1971 must finally be signed.

President Suharto promised to act on all points. "That was the most encouraging interview we have had so far," one industrialist commented.

The Foreign Minister, as leader of the Free Democrats, the junior partner in the Bonn coalition, took the news from home in his stride. Coalition disputes in Hesse cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand, a source close to Herr Genscher is reported as saying, but there is no cause for alarm.

Bernt Conrad

(Die Welt, 27 April 1977)

Views differ on Belgrade tactics

Continued from page 1

of human rights the last thing you want to do is to launch a full-scale attack such as the documentation proposed. The countries subjected to attack are, when all is said and done, sure to return the compliment."

When the Socialist International met in Amsterdam to discuss post-Helsinki East-West relations and the importance to be attached to human rights at the Belgrade conference table there was yet another version of this same debate.

Some counselled valour, others discretion. Willy Brandt warned the sixty delegates of Social Democratic and Labour parties not to jeopardise the achievements of detente in the name of human rights. He was promptly accused of attaching greater importance to detente than to human rights.

This surrealist debate will doubtless be part of the political landscape for some time to come, and arguments will be advanced fast and furiously even though everyone knows that there is nothing to them.

In a period of tension no progress is ever going to be made on human rights. Thus detente is a *sine qua non* of a more liberal outlook and greater regard for human rights. So you cannot be for the one and against the other.

If you are in favour of human rights you must automatically approve of detente, while if detente is your first concern you will appreciate that the relaxation of tension led to the Helsinki agreement.

And the Helsinki accords *marked* the first time human rights and *basic freedoms*, including freedom *of opinion*, conscience, creed and conviction, were made the subject of intergovernmental agreement.

Marion Gräfin Dönhoff

(Die Zeit, 22 April 1977)

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POLITICS

Struggle for Schmidt and Kohl to control their parties

There have been two post-war "miracles" in this country: the much-vaunted economic miracle and the political stability that has reigned for nearly thirty years.

There has been no swift succession of governments undermining democracy from within. Substantial freedom has been combined with sufficient exercise of authority.

Last but not least there has been but a handful of political parties — on the face of it but two major parties which seemed set to take turns at government in accordance with the very textbook of parliamentary democracy.

This picture of political stability is still intact but the existence of hairline rifts is undeniable. Both major parties are showing signs of weak leadership, which could prove to be the precursor of disintegration.

Chancellor Schmidt is having to cross swords with his party, the Social Democrats, on matters of political profile. This is ironic inasmuch as the SPD's lack of profile proved very much to Herr Schmidt's advantage in last year's general election.

At times the Chancellor already seems to have thrown in the towel, resignedly voicing his own views regardless whether or not he might end out on a limb, a Chancellor without a party.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl led his Christian Democrats to impressive gains at the polls. The CDU/CSU, backed by 48.6 per cent of the electorate, was billed as an Opposition that would pack punch.

This epithet proved a little premature, since Herr Kohl found he had his work cut out in maintaining Opposition unity.

Besides, the Opposition may have fared well in some parts of the country, such as Hesse, and may have felt encouraged by voting trend analyses, but Helmut Kohl can hardly be said to have been swept along on the crest of a wave to the brink of a majority at the polls.

The truth of the matter, albeit a latent crisis as yet, is that neither of the two major parties is currently in a position to formulate either Government or Opposition policies on leading issues of the day.

Both are afraid to frame a clear viewpoint lest it clash with basic ideology and prove detrimental to the party's likelihood of gaining an electoral or, indeed, parliamentary majority.

When pensions are on the agenda there are proposals to replenish pension funds by borrowing from the health insurance scheme. When health insurance is at issue the pension fund will doubtless be called on to redress the balance.

In pensions debates the burden of taxation is agreed to be heavy, while in taxation debates government spokesman claim that moderate tax increases bear consideration, since social security contributions are what really sting the taxpayer.

Basically both sides fervently hope that a fresh miracle will let them off the hook. If only the economy were to resume its headlong growth, higher social security contributions and tax revenue would solve at one fell swoop the problems facing the pension and health insurance schemes and the Exchequer.

At this point many people seem to be tiring of civilisation and favouring a "democratisation" that would nip economic growth in the bud by blocking the development of nuclear power.

In the post-war reconstruction period prosperity was both boosted and redistributed in such a way as to keep dissatisfaction to a minimum. While some felt their differentials were being whittled away, others maintained that the trend towards egalitarianism was not proceeding fast enough.

At the present juncture any further attempt at redistribution is bound to affect incentives, so much so that it is hard to forecast whether more voters will be attracted than are repelled.

When highly-skilled workmen are taxed to the hilt and retired senior civil servants who need the services of a health visitor are no longer able to afford the expense and have to apply for public assistance the time has come to realise that action must be taken.

The major oplotical parties will have to reach decisions even if they jeopardise potential majority support in the process.

The Social Democrats' concern with theory may have proved useful while the SPD was in opposition, but on the government benches it has all but proved the party's undoing.

Government moves are regularly measured by ideological yardsticks within the party and either questioned, hampered or bereft of credibility.

Let us slightly overstate the case and say that Willy Brandt was long undisputed as Chancellor because he chose not to govern, except in the special and limited sphere of *Ostpolitik*, and thus managed to maintain party unity because Social Democrats of all hues were still in a wait-and-see mood.

Helmut Schmidt is unable to govern because to do so he would have to run the gauntlet of a party he does not have under control.

For the Christian Democrats, on the other hand, government was a cohesive factor. When they were forced to relinquish the reigns of power this motive was replaced by the desire to regain power.

But Christian Democrats too are having to take sides in a clash between — again to oversimplify matters — freedom and equality, and Opposition leader Helmut Kohl is coming in for criticism as a weak leader.

Helmut Schmidt has an inclination to lord it over a party that will not stand for this sort of behaviour from the likes of him.

Helmut Kohl tends towards compromise, much to the chagrin of a party which is united in its desire for tough measures and disagrees merely on the measures that need taking.

Yet both are no more than marginal aspects of a more deep-seated problem, as was the result of last October's general election.

If Herr Schmidt had fared better at the polls he might be finding it even harder to withstand pressure from within the SPD to press ahead and implement full equality.

The Chancellor must come to realise that more equality at the present juncture would call the entire system into question.

Friedrich Karl Fromme

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 April 1977)

Brandt calls on SPD to keep up its standards

In view of developments in a number of Federal states the national executive of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) has called on the party to demonstrate greater unity and cleanliness in its political dealings.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt laid down a number of guidelines which, said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, would ensure that Social Democrats remained fit to govern for some time to come if only they were acted on.

The Christian Democrats accused the SPD of being unfit to govern and called on the Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, not ot allow themsolves to be dragged into the quagmire.

CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Democrats' Bavarian wing, is on record as voicing similar sentiments.

Egon Bahr, SPD business manager, noted that the Social Democrats' national executive has agreed with Willy Brandt on five points:-

— Public responsibility must not be linked with personal advantage.

— Public responsibility must be borne on as many shoulders as possible.

— Lack of restraint in public utterances must be kept in check.

— Mistaken ideas as to the role of groups within the party must be corrected.

— The activities of such groups must be curbed.

SPD practice in dealing with donations, Herr Brandt added, must be irreproachable. The party relies on donations, but they must not be linked with expectations of any kind. This is a point on which the SPD must set itself the highest standards.

At the Hamburg party conference in November, Herr Bahr announced, guidelines specifying that no one may hold more than two paid offices simultaneously without the party leadership's express approval will be submitted for consideration. The number of unpaid appointments is also to be reduced.

With regard to public utterances Egon Bahr noted that Günter Jansen, SPD leader in Schleswig-Holstein, had levelled swingeing criticism at Chancellor Schmidt that Klaus Bölling, Bonn government spokesman, had felt obliged to refute.

The reference to the role of groups within the party, Herr Bahr explained, was made mainly with the *Jungsozialisten* in mind, while the final point referred both to a recent conference of left-wingers and to members of the right-wing Fritz Erler Society.

Egon Bahr concluded that Social Democrats may, of course, continue to break these "Five Commandments", but breaches would in future be disciplined.

The session of the national executive had dealt mainly with the internal state of the SPD, combining "a high degree of objectivity and a minimum of personal controversy."

Herr Bahr denied that the Hesse coalition of Social and Free Democrats is on the verge of collapse. The situation

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Young Socialists back leader in clash with party

The rump executive of the *Jungsozialisten*, the Social Democratic youth organisation, has vehemently protested against the disciplinary measures imposed by the party on Klaus-Uwe Benneter, who was elected *Juso* leader at the end of March.

After several hours of heated debate the remaining six members of the executive maintained that Benneter's views as expressed in an interview with *konkret*, a left-wing magazine, in no way warranted the disciplinary measures taken.

In the magazine interview Klaus-Uwe Benneter claimed that SPD membership is not a matter of principle where *Jungsozialisten* are concerned.

The SPD executive decided to suspend his party membership and instigate expulsion proceedings, but Social Democratic leaders now seem keen to softpedal the clash.

The *Juso* executive's four-and-a-half-page resolution defended Benneter's views, claiming that they in no way conflicted with fundamental Young Socialist opinion. It also levelled strongly-worded allegations at the SPD and made provocative assertions.

SPD spokesman Lothar Schwartz merely noted, however, that the youth organisation was in the process of clarifying its views. The SPD executive, he added, had nothing more to say because Klaus-Uwe Benneter's expulsion proceedings were sub judice.

On 5 May there was to be a meeting between the rump *Juso* executive and SPD chairman Willy Brandt with a view to resolving differences of opinion.

The *Juso* resolution accuses the SPD of resorting to intolerable measures against Klaus-Uwe Benneter — measures designed to harm the party's reputation.

The SPD, its youth organisation claims, has stopped short at reviewing the real problems that have given rise to the crisis in confidence.

These reasons are listed as the attempt to go back on election promises to old-age pensioners, unconstitutional phone-tapping and bugging, financial scandals involving leading Social Democrats and the Bonn government's inability to take effective action against unemployment.

At SPD headquarters the party has decided to await further developments. Solidarity with Klaus-Uwe Benneter is expected to be widespread, even among people who do not share his political views. The SPD does not anticipate further disciplinary measures for the time being.

The disciplinary measures against Klaus-Uwe Benneter have left his political adversaries on the *Juso* executive in an awkward position.

They have no option but to oppose his expulsion from the party even though they realise that the SPD executive had little option.

Klaus-Uwe Benneter overstepped even the *Juso* mark in calling SPD membership into question and failing to be specific about his views on relations with the Communists.

The emergency session of the *Juso* executive did not elect a successor to Herr Benneter. His six deputies plan to govern by collective leadership. A larger governing body of the *Jungsozialisten* is shortly to convene and reappraise the situation.

(Handelsblatt, 29 April 1977)

■ PEOPLE

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker heads peace research institute

The public knows little about the work done by the physicist and philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker and his team in their "think tank" on Lake Starnberg in Bavaria. The Lake Starnberg branch of the Max Planck Institute has for many years been engaged in conflict research and the analysis of conditions of life in our scientific-technical world.

The Alpine landscape that surrounds the little Riemerschmid Castle overlooking Lake Starnberg is representative of a world still intact. But the researchers within the walls of the castle are concerned with conflicts rather than with a healthy world — conflicts which render person-to-person and nation-to-nation relations belligerent and menacing.

Today the castle houses a "think tank" of the Max Planck Institute for Research into the Conditions of Life in the Scientific-Technical World.

This is a long name for a research institute; but its initiator and director, the physicist and philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, wanted the name to convey something about the endeavours behind it. Peace and conflict research were too narrow terms for Herr von Weizsäcker, although the institute obviously deals with these subjects as well.

The term peace research is customarily associated with the military dimension of conflict. Says von Weizsäcker: "What we have in mind are living conditions of humanity and, of course, conditions of survival as well and, hence, peace."

It is no coincidence that Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, 64, was appointed to head this Institute. As a former disciple and coworker of such famous physicists as Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr, Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner he already had a remarkable scientific career behind him when he began to develop the Lake Starnberg institute in 1970.

Von Weizsäcker was a Professor of Physics at Göttingen University during the post-war years. There he delved particularly deeply into nuclear research. But in 1957 he switched disciplines entirely by becoming Professor of Philosophy at Hamburg University.

The physics-philosphy link which has been so significant to our century was been virtually institutionalised by Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

But it was in no way self-evident for such a combination of academic subjects to lead to peace and conflict research in the end.

His interest in this subject probably has to do with his personal history. As he put it, "As a politically alert physicist I have to observe my duty." In this connection, Herr von Weizsäcker points to the United States where physicists who were aware of the consequences of nuclear fission in the form of the atom bomb became deeply committed politically.

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker — a brother of the prominent CDU Member of Parliament Richard von Weizsäcker — has never been lacking in such commitment. He has frequently criticised Bonn policy, and since he began delving into the roots of war and peace he has been a frequent and uncomfortable admonisher.

This commitment eventually led to the establishment of the Lake Starnberg Institute. Says Herr von Weizsäcker: "I founded the Institute because somebody had to do it and because no one else had the opportunity to do so."

Herr von Weizsäcker had to assert himself against considerable opposition from representatives of industry at the Max Planck Society.

Once appointed director, Herr von Weizsäcker soon indicated how he intended to pursue his work by the names of the people with whom he surrounded himself.

Among his foremost collaborators is the sociologist Jürgen Habermas, 47, whose reputation as a critic of capitalism extends far beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. Herr Habermas is something like a bridge between physics and philosophy on the one side and sociology on he other at Lake Starnberg.

For Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker there is a connection between economy, society and prevention of war. And the social component in preventing wars has as much importance for him as do military and strategic aspects.

Internal social peace has as much direct influence on war or peace, says Herr von Weizsäcker as do political and strategic elements. Says he: "History knows of many wars which broke out because a government was unable to cope with its internal problems."

The Starnberg Institute is divided into two sections. The first Work Group, headed by von Weizsäcker himself, deals with political research, pondering problems of philosophy and strategy, physics and science.

The second Work Group, headed by Jürgen Habermas, deals with social and economic aspects. A third Work Group, to be established later, is to devote itself to the problems of international economy.

There are at present 34 scientists working at the Institute. These are augmented by a number of students. Moreover, the Institute has 35 non-scientific posts, among them librarians, administrative staff, archivists, etc.

As it grew, the Institute was unable to find the necessary space in the Riemenschmid Castle and had to rent three additional buildings.

Group work predominates at the Lake Starnberg Institute, whose DM1 million annual budget is financed by the Federal and State Governments and, to a small extent, by private contributors. A research project is usually proposed and carried out by a group consisting of between three and five scientists.

Direct counselling of politicans — as initially envisaged — is no longer in the foreground ... perhaps because Bonn is not sufficiently availing itself of such services.


Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker
(Photo: Sven Simon)

But such counselling is still done, as for instance in the case of the Federal Ministry of Research which commissioned a study on the development and supplying of energy needs — a hotly debated subject.

The study arrived at the conclusion that more research is necessary into energy saving techniques and conventional power plants.

Asked about the controversial nuclear power stations, Herr von Weizsäcker said: "My concern about the special problems in connection with nuclear reactors has diminished due to delving into this problem deeply, although it has not been entirely eliminated. But none of this has helped to dispel my concern about the still unsolved political problems in this connection."

The Lake Starnberg Institute criticises more than it counsels in the realm of politics. As the researchers put it, they would like to play the role of a critical public in order to induce politicians to act in a more peaceful and commonsense manner. This is where they see their greatest opportunity.

Heinz Verfürth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 April 1977)

Continued from page 3

had looked critical, he agreed, but matters have since been settled.

The national executive of the Free Democrats has also reviewed the situation in Hesse, concluding that despite recent disputes the FDP has every intention of maintaining its coalition with the SPD there.

The Christian Democrats indirectly advised the Free Democrats to upset the applecart and pull out of their coalitions with the SPD in Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and Berlin. CDU Bundestag deputy Willi Weiskirch noted that "courageous Free Democrats" were needed, men of the calibre of the FDP deputies who crossed the floor in Lower Saxony.

"The FDP fails to realise how serious the situation is," Opposition leader Helmut Kohl told the CDU executive. It is being made to feel increasingly insecure by the process of disintegration within the SPD and increasingly being pulled into the quagmire.

The SPD, he maintained, is no longer fit to govern but is holding on to power with the aid of the FDP, thereby gradually calling into question parliamentary democracy's ability to function.

The crisis within the Social Democratic Party, Herr Kohl concluded, must not be allowed to assume the proportions of a crisis of government in the country at large.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 April 1977)

Metal Workers Union executive Anke Fuchs takes ministerial post

The decision of Anke Fuchs, the only woman member of the Executive Committee of the Metal Workers' Union, to accept the post of State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Labour caused a stir in trade union circles.

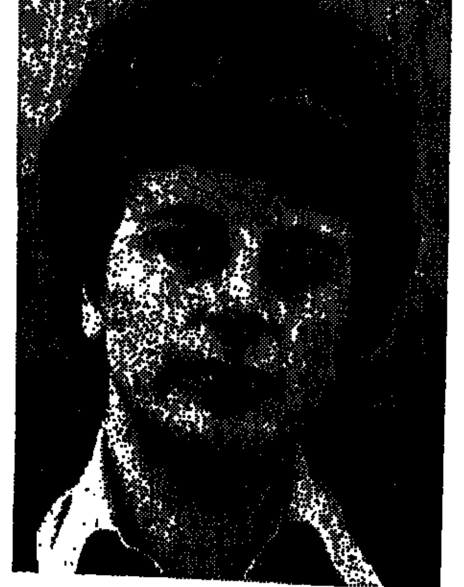
The discomfiture there is not so much due to the gap that will be caused by the unexpected appointment as to the problems created by the departure of a woman who has stood on her own feet in a tough man's world. This is certainly an accolade for Anke Fuchs as a politician.

Politics has been part and parcel of her life since childhood. The former Hamburg Mayor Nevermann is her father, and both her grandfathers were Social Democrats and trade unionists. As a result, she has been familiar with the unpleasant sides of politics since her schooldays — including mudslinging by the boulevard press.

But none of these early experiences could keep her out of politics. On the contrary, the difficulties acted as a spur.

Whenever mention is made of the fact that she might have to deal with the two most touchy subjects in the Labour Ministry at present, namely National Health Insurance and the Pension Funds, far from being daunted, her eyes light up and she says: „That's what I'm looking forward to most in Bonn."

The self-confidence of this young woman — she is not quite 40 — rests on a solid foundation. She is a full-fledged lawyer and her work with the trade union rank and file in her early years has provided her with practical experience in social affairs. All this, combined with an inherent passion for politics, has finally led to a personality which, apart from astuteness, is marked by cooperativeness and a way of being inconspicuous, which renders her particularly effective in politics.


Anke Fuchs
(Photo: Sven Simon)

It is by no means coincidental that this thoroughbred politician laments the advance of young university graduates into executive positions — graduates whose prime concern is their own career and who are therefore of necessity narrow-minded and opportunistic with ideas that are politically unsound.

But neither opportunism nor soft-pedalling are traits of Anke Fuchs, who has always been committed to democratic socialism.

Those, too, who see in the new State Secretary a trade union lever in Government will have to revise their views. Although she will continue to think as a trade unionist, Frau Fuchs will certainly take no orders from quarters with which she is no longer connected.

It is not surprising that the trade unions were loath to see such a strong political personality go. Perhaps they should have granted her wider scope of action in order to prevent her from yielding not only to the political lure of the new task, but also to family considerations.

Her husband is a high-ranking government official in Bonn, and the family, with its two children of school age, can at last be united again instead of getting together on weekends only. *Ernst Günter Vetter*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1977)

■ LAW

Baader-Meinhof terrorism trial makes legal history

After a two-year trial, three members of the Baader-Meinhof group accused of terrorism have been sentenced to life imprisonment in Stuttgart. They are Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan-Carl Raspe. A fourth member, Ulrike Meinhof, committed suicide a year ago in prison. The three accused were not in court when sentence was pronounced on the 192nd day of the trial.

Newspapers which, at the beginning of the Baader-Meinhof trial in Stuttgart-Stammheim, spoke of the "trial of the century" were wrong. Criminal trials rarely make history.

And this century has, after all, seen the acquittal of Captain Dreyfus in France, the kangaroo trials of the Weimar Republic, the sentencing of Hitler for high treason to confinement in a fortress, the trial surrounding the Reichstag Fire and, finally, the belated attempt at coping judicially with million-fold murder, culminating in the Auschwitz Trial.

Compared with all these trials, the bank robberies and the murderous bomb attacks in Frankfurt and Heidelberg attributed to the "Red Army Faction" will be forgotten just as soon as will the mammoth trial which is now nearing its end in Stuttgart-Stammheim.

There is not a shred of hope left for the terrorists of the seventies to hang on to that they will ever come to power in this country. Their bloody tracks lead nowhere.

And yet they — above all the hard core of the Baader-Meinhof group — achieved something rather important: Their crimes and the trial pertaining to them have made legal history — and they did so to an extent rarely achieved by so few people in such a short time and so relatively simply.

Criminal trial proceedings, the rights of counsel and laws governing penal procedures were amended for Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

The accused were also instrumental in bringing about amendments of the Criminal Code and inclusions in it of several crimes (although these amendments can not be applied to the people on trial in Stammheim).

They were, moreover, responsible for the fact that an inalienable principle as set down in the Human Rights Convention (the principle whereby everybody is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law, and hence the absolute ban on public anticipation of the guilty verdict) was violated without objection on the part of the tribunal — not only by the boulevard press, but also by prominent members of the Bundestag.

It was certain beyond the shadow of a doubt long before the trial began that the crimes attributed to the Baader-Meinhof group were in fact committed by that circle. Subsequently, the accused themselves said in a statement which could not go on record as an admission of guilt in legal terms that they accepted "responsibility" for the bomb attacks.

The accused have time and again and from the very beginning denied that this tribunal and the judicial system as a whole have any jurisdiction over them and have thus refused to participate in the trial as required by criminal court procedures.

They attempted to continue their criminal activities from their cells and, in doing so, they made use at times of sympathetic and in some instances accessory defence counsellors. They thus made it extremely difficult for prosecutors and judges to retain an unbiased attitude.

Even those defence lawyers retained by the accused themselves who can be deemed absolutely innocent of conspiring with them — and this innocence can be assumed of all lawyers who were not excluded from the proceedings before or shortly after the trial began — have found it extremely difficult to adequately defend their clients.

Has the Baader-Meinhof trial been conducted with the necessary circumspection and regard for fair play? This question is as justified here as it is in any trial involving capital crimes — especially in view of other pending or concurrent trials of terrorists.

The credibility of a constitutional democratic state and the confidence in its ability to cope with extremism in a just manner contributes more towards making young people abandon the idea of changing our system by means of violence than does the deterrent effect of punishment.

The Stammheim trial began with a sin of omission. Theodor Prinzing, the presiding judge, was not appointed to try this case in keeping with normal and "legal" court procedures; he was hand-picked and promoted specifically for the purpose of this trial by those who bore the political responsibility.

This was well meant, and it was in no way done with the objective of making the sentence a foregone conclusion. State High Court Panels deal in the normal course with complicated legal questions but rarely with accused who are themselves complex.

As a result it was considered necessary to appoint an experienced man as the presiding judge. Prinzing had proved himself in post-war Nazi trials where he had to deal with extremely forgetful albeit cooperative accused.

But this did not help him in his new task, and he was clearly the wrong man for the job. Much of the trouble he got into during the trial was of his own making. He forced the other four judges of the panel (in a phalanx of spite and self-preservation) to reject motions of bias by the defence even when their justification was self-evident.

On one occasion, Judge Prinzing altered a taped record of the proceedings by falsifying his threatening remark to the defence: "If you continue this way, we shall get on with the trial at a time that will be impossible for you."

He subsequently added to the transcript in his own writing, falsifying the record, "... we shall *not* get on with the trial at a time that will be impossible for you." This was clearly done as a precaution against a motion of bias.

Prinzing admitted to journalists in strictest confidence that he always consulted the appeals court judges who would have to deal with an appeal before making any major decisions.

There have always been tried and proven legal techniques of making rulings "appeal-proof". But until the Stammheim trial it had been considered unthinkable that individual decisions in the course of the proceedings would also be subject to "re-insurance" with the court of appeals.

The fact that Prinzing was fully aware of being in the wrong was borne out by his insisting that this revelation be handled in confidence by the journalists. Court insiders explain the fact that Judge Prinzing revealed such irregularities in the first place with his love-hate relationship with the media.


An artist's impression of the three defendants in court, Jan-Carl Raspe, Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.
(Photo: dpa)

Prinzing's discussion partner at the Third Panel of the appeals court was Federal Judge Albrecht Mayer. But Judge Mayer is burdened by a trauma.

It was he who presided over the Third Panel of the Federal Court which, as far back as 1972, wanted to exclude Attorney Otto Schily, the chosen (as opposed to court-appointed) defence counsellor of Gudrun Ensslin, from all further participation in the proceedings.

The reason for this was that Ulrike Meinhof had a letter on her from Frau Ensslin at the time of her arrest in June 1972 and that Attorney Schily had only just visited his client in prison.

But such suspicions have remained unsubstantiated to this day. As a result, the Federal Court ruling barring Otto Schily from the trial was subsequently reversed by the Federal Constitutional Court as legally unfounded.

Although the legal framework for the barring of lawyers from trials has meanwhile been created, it can still only be applied in cases where it can be proven that the defence counsellor has abused his privileged position.

It seems evident that Judge Mayer never quite managed to get over his defeat in trying to bar Attorney Schily from the proceedings.

Last summer he forwarded the record of a police interrogation of a Stammheim prosecution witness and an exerpt of Stammheim court records to his close friend Herbert Kremp, editor-in-chief of the daily *Die Welt*, asking him to continue the attack on Schily through the media.

These papers, which should at best have been made available only to those involved in the trial, were sent to Judge Mayer by Prinzing, who claims to have been completely unaware of the use to which they were intended to be put.

The two-year Baader-Meinhof trial which began on 21 May 1975, cost the State 20 million deutschmarks of which 12 million alone went on a specially constructed courthouse at Stuttgart. Security arrangements for the judges and lawyers cost 500,000 deutschmarks, while a further two million marks was spent on protecting defence counsel and experts and witnesses. About 20,000 people visited the public gallery while security guards spent a total of 200,000 hours on duty. The trial record comprises 15,000 pages, containing statements by 400 witnesses and experts, 95 depositions alleging prejudice, as well as numerous applications for a stay in the proceedings.

Can all these details, which could be greatly augmented, be termed bagatelles without effect on the body of the law — especially in a case where the guilt of the accused was virtually established from the very beginning?

The realisation that justice can be unjust not only in its rulings, but also in the manner in which it arrives at such rulings, has never been very widespread in Germany. To the people in this country it is almost inconceivable that miscarried justice can be meted out even to a guilty party — because only God *knows* that he is guilty, but not the judges.

Can anybody conceive of a judge who thinks nothing of reversing the meaning of a sentence in court records and who is unperturbed by the fact that he has made the court of appeals — which at one point might have to handle an appeal by the accused — an accessory to his rulings and thus rendered that court useless to the accused?

Does no one fear a judge who is so biased as to ask the Press to continue persecuting a man whom he can no longer reach through the arm of the law? How does anyone with such a mentality become a Federal Judge in the first place?

The sum total of violations of the law in the Stammheim trial, which climaxed in the electronic snooping on the converstaions between accused and defence attorneys, induced the chosen defence counsellors to absent themselves from the last phase of the trial and to forego closing pleas on behalf of their clients.

This is something between them and their own consciences. What they left at Stammheim in the wake of such action was a grim spectacle: empty benches where the accused and their chosen lawyers should have sat. And what the court-appointed lawyers had to say was in no way better.

They, who had never exchanged a single word with the accused, unanimously called for a mistrial. If their plea were granted it would mean the release of the still-remaining three terrorists of the early days of terrorism.

But this will not come to pass. Still, was the demand for a mistrial as voiced by the court-appointed lawyers, who can certainly not be suspected of personal sympathies with the accused, entirely unfounded?

Our judicial system has only inadequately passed the test to which it was put in the Stammheim trial. *Hans Schueler*

(Die Zeit, 29 April 1977)

■ HANOVER FAIR I

Investment climate shows a noticeable improvement

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Every year, as the Hanover Fair opens, economic soothsayers make predictions. Only two or three years ago they were out-and-out optimistic as if they had to will an upswing.

Last year they were rather reserved and this year they jubilantly announced how right they were to have been so reserved because there was no upswing in sight at the moment.

Such pessimism might be applicable to certain companies and certain branches of industry, but it is certainly not applicable to the economy as a whole last year. With its growth of 5.5 per cent there was absolutely no justification for such Cassandra cries.

If there is any reason for concern at all then primarily with regard to the situation on our labour market. Today's growth rate — together with a number of other reasons — is simply inadequate to provide the many young people beginning their working lives with jobs.

The pessimism on the eve and the first day of the fair was increasingly disproved as the fair progressed. There are clear indications of a greater willingness on the part of business to invest.

The two largest groups of exhibitors — electrical and mechanical engineering — reported a greater influx of domestic orders in March. This means that domestic business is gaining in importance as an economic locomotive over the previous few years.

Does all this mean that — after two years of anxious waiting — our investment lethargy is nearing its end at last? In any event, there is much to substantiate the frequently expressed contention at the Hanover Fair that investments "have a chance once more."

One thing is certain: no-risk investments in bonds have lost much of their attraction since interest rates dwindled to a new low.

Moreover, many businesses are showing better profits, and some industries — among them the automobile industry and parts of the electrical engineering industry — are approaching the limits of their production capacities.

But the most important element in the improved investment inclination lies in the fact that many businesses can no longer postpone sorely-needed replacement investments.

The plastics industry, which virtually discontinued all investments after the 1973 energy crisis, is now forced to replace its obsolete plant nd machinery by newer and more efficient installations.

Furthermore, increased production costs have forced many companies to streamline still further. And many of these companies are likely to make such investments earlier than planned for fear of further legal measures to protect labour and make an efficient personnel policy even more difficult than it has been hitherto.

They might well still remember the words of union boss Heinz Kluncker who, no too long ago, proposed that the same principle which, in the realm of environment protection holds the polluter responsible for damage caused, be applied in labour relations as well. In other words, anyone causing unemployment would have to bear the cost of it or provide replacement jobs.

But there is yet another reason for the more friendly investment climate at present. No business involved in competition can postpone investments indefinitely, especially not at times when major technical breakthroughs are affecting the market.

Those who do not want to go under in competition must go along with technical progress. This is demonstrated by examples such as the developments in the electronic modules sector and their many uses in data processing.

It is by no means a coincidence that the computer and office equipment industries have been doing very well since last year. There were only satisfied faces to be seen in that sector of the Hanover Fair.

But the joy over full order books is not unmarred. These branches of business have to contend with the trade union's growing resistance to automation in offices. According to the unions, there are present five million employees engaged in clerical work. Are many of these people to become redundant soon?

During a discussion at the fair, in which business and the trade unions were at loggerheads, industry stressed the good side of the new technology while union representatives painted a bleak future for the staff.

The office equipment industry, which organised the discussion, chose as its theme "Streamlining — Spectre or Opportunity?" The discussion failed to clarify many of the open questions.



A birds-eye view of the vast exhibition site (Photo: dpa)

Despite a certain optimism there was nevertheless a great deal of apprehension concerning the future of the automobile industry.

Is business going to slacken after the summer break? This question is not quite unjustified although similar fears were expressed towards the end of last year without materialising.

In any event, a somewhat diminished growth rate or even a consolidation of the present high level of business in the automobile industry need not necessarily have an adverse effect on the economy as a whole.

But many exhibitors are greatly worried about the virtually total standstill in the construction of power stations. The capital goods business — one of the main pillars of the export boom in the past years — is no longer as it should be.

Although interest is still there on a world-wide scale and although the blueprints are ready and many of the preliminary questions have been dealt with, there is still a certain lack of courage in tackling major projects.

Moreover, the excessive indebtedness of many countries hampers the export business and German companies fear that rising wage costs will curtail their chances on international markets. As Krupp board member Dyckerhoff put it, no one wants to pull in his belt, but would it really be so bad if we simply came to terms with no loosening the belt still further?

But all this cannot spoil the positive mood at the Hanover Fair. For the first time in years, the investment climate in the Federal Republic of Germany showed a noticeable improvement.

But it remains to be seen whether this will suffice for a sustained and accelerated upswing which is the precondition for the creation of sorely-needed jobs. We are still waiting for the indispensible expansion investments. But these will certainly not materialise while even existing facilities do not operate at full production capacity.

Axel Schnorbus

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 April 1977)

The same fascinating spectacle takes place every spring in Hanover — the Hanover Fair, much maligned secretly, attracts scores of politicians and captains of industry and hundreds of thousands of visitors. And for a short while the organisers can forget the hard work of canvassing and currying favour with exhibitors.

Memories of 30 years of the Hanover Fair are likely to be the more fond the more the recipes of the reconstruction era become obsolete and the drive of that era appears to be gone.

But business, which has served as the nation's whipping boy in the past few years, would be well advised not to overlook encouraging signs.

It can by no means be taken for granted in today's Federal Republic of Germany that the President, speaking at the Hanover Fair, should stress the necessity of economic growth. But Walter Scheel did so, emphasising that growth in the developing nations must be greater than in this country.

In the interest of future cooperation with the Third World, the Federal Republic of Germany would — according to this thesis — have to forego solving its own major problem, namely unemployment, by means of economic growth.

Instead — as is already being practised — West Germany must forfeit some of its employment potential to the developing nations.

Business barometer points to 'changeable'

Economic discussions at the fair have been revolving around the problems of unemployment and growth. No ready solutions have been put forward and it is rather worrying that office jobs are faced with a tide of streamlining likely to cause redundancies.

But this streamlining trend in government and business offices, which employ half of this country's labour force, favours the office equipment and computer industry. Small wonder, then, that an optimistic mood prevails in those circles.

The situation in the capital goods industry, which predominates at the Hanover Fair, is quite different. In fact, virtually all of the pessimistic or cautious assessments of the situation came from those ranks.

But even Hanover will not change the major problem that hampers domestic investment activities. If the forecast exchange in Hanover is anything to go by, there are no rosy times in store for the capital goods industry and investments will remain sluggish.

For how long West Germany has been struggling with the investment gap is borne out by the fact that even at the 1975 fair there were complaints that the lethargy in that sector, which had lasted for three years, was endangering production. This time, one of the pundits pointed out that 1976 investments did not even reach the level of 1973.

One of the few concrete hopes is pinned on the automobile industry and its suppliers, who are expected to carry out investments which were set aside during the recession.

The chemical industry, traditionally the greatest domestic investor, announced in Hanover that it would continue its 1976 record investment this year and that these investments would again reach the DM6,000 million mark.

The construction ban on nuclear power stations in this country has obviously had a depressing effect on the mood in the electrical industry.

Foreign trade, one of the major business locomotives in 1976, was also viewed as fraught with uncertainties.

Essentially, the Hanover Fair proved once more that it was not so much a barometer of the economy, but of the mood in business. This barometer is still pointing to changeable and at times stormy weather, with only few scattered rays of sunshine.

Bernd von Stumpfeld

(Handelsblatt, 28 April 1977)

■ HANOVER FAIR II

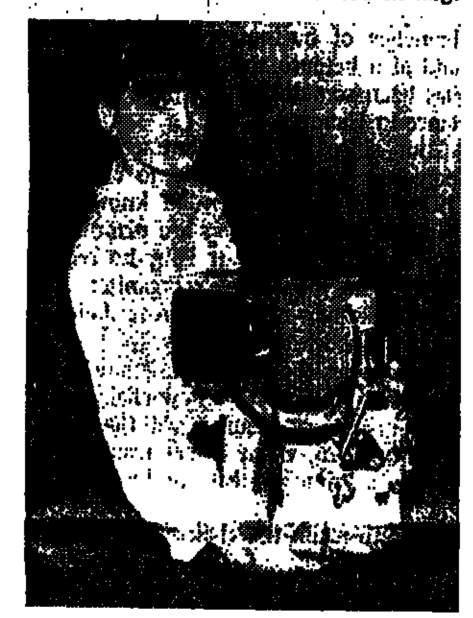
Innovations get a special hall all to themselves

At this year's Hanover Fair new ideas were specially exhibited in a hall all to themselves.

Spin-off from industrial and scientific research was on show in Hall 7 with a view to finding partners, backers and manufacturers for products ranging from false teeth to space laboratories, from conveyor belt cake bakeries to hydrogen-powered motor cars.

Last year roughly 24,00 million deutschmarks were invested in research and development in the Federal Republic of Germany. Industrial R & D accounted for approximately half this total.

New ideas that have reached the stage at which they can, or might before long, be manufactured were exhibited in large numbers at Hanover, and not only by domestic exhibitors.



The smallest diesel engine in the world just under 12 inches long and weighing 72 pounds — was on display at the Fair. The four-and-a-half horsepower, air-cooled motor is particularly useful for building sites, generators, and small boats. (Photo: Peter C. Reimers)

Britain, for instance, has made a number of discoveries in its Atomic Weapons Research Establishment that are a far cry from what you might expect to be the research objectives of scientists at an establishment with such a forthrightly disconcerting name.

One of the new ideas unearthed by Britain's nuclear physicists will come as good news to the owners of false teeth or a mouth full of fillings. A new technique has been devised which makes both fillings and crowns tougher and more durable.

With dental problems solved once and for all visitors will surely find that eating sweets and candies is no longer fraught with danger, which brings us to the next new idea.

It comes from the GDR and is a conveyor belt cake bakery that automatically bakes typically German cakes in tinfoil containers and packs them ready for distribution and sale.

It is hard to see who the GDR expects to buy this assembly line unit, presumably customers from the Third World. Bakers and manufacturers in this country are certainly unlikely to rush in and buy.

Bergholz-Rehbrücke Grain Processing Institute is responsible for this particular new idea, a scale model of which was exhibited on the GDR stand, which proclaimed as its slogan "For Worldwide Trade and Technological Progress."

By one of those quirks of fate the GDR stand turned out to be right next door to MTU of Friedrichshafen, manufacturers of the turbines for the top-secret Tornado multi-role combat aircraft.

But classified information was not, of course, handed to passers-by by smiling hostesses. MTU merely displayed the spin-off in terms of foundry and welding techniques which may now be sold to all comers.

Two other companies based in the south of the Federal Republic who are mainly involved in the development of increasingly efficient weapons systems exhibited at Hanover serenely peaceful suburban transport systems designed to make life easier for commuters who are not car-owners and have to rely on what public transport has to offer.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, who are perhaps best known for missiles and helicopters, and Dornier, who mainly manufacture light aircraft, both set out to improve on the facilities currently provided by taxis and buses.

The MBB system is called the Retax, while Dornier have dubbed theirs the Rufbus, or dial-a-bus. Both systems are a combination of buses and taxis marshalled by a central computer.

Both envisage the transport-user dialling a bus from stops in sparsely-populated areas or small towns where regular services might not be economic.

Oddly enough, both companies are based in areas where their systems might well provide a useful alternative to conventional public transport.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm are in Ottobrunn, an outer suburb of Munich, while Dornier are in Friedrichshafen, a small town by the shores of Lake Constance.

Each stop will be fitted out with an automatic ticket dispenser. The would-be passenger dials his destination, puts the required number of coins in the slot and waits until the next bus comes by, routed to meet demand by the central computer.

By the time one or other of these systems is in operation vehicle manufacturers may well have perfected new and unconventional propulsion units and fuels for the taxi-buses.

Volkswagen, for instance, are developing a city taxi in minibus guise that will, propulsionwise, be a hybrid. It can be powered either by a conventional 1.6-litre four-cylinder engine or by a battery-run electric motor.

Daimler-Benz also exhibit a minibus or delivery van. This Mercedes minibus is powered by a hydrogen engine. It incorporates a standard 2.3-litre four-cylinder engine with a gas mixer instead of a carburettor and a high-temperature hybrid storage unit instead of the usual fuel tank.

The hydrogen tank is only half the weight of the jumbo batteries with which electric cars are still saddled.

Another Mercedes innovation is already undergoing full-scale trials. It consists of radar antennas housed in the radiator grille that warn the driver both optically and acoustically from the dashboard when he is too close to the vehicle in front.

This device will obviously be extremely useful in a peasouper fog, not to mention in pitch dark, in busy city-centre or rush-hour traffic or, for that matter, on the autobahn.

A consortium of manufacturers with even more ambitious objectives accounted for the largest single exhibit in this particular hall. It was the cylindrical shell of the European Spacelab, which is due to be put into orbit by the US Space Shuttle in 1980.

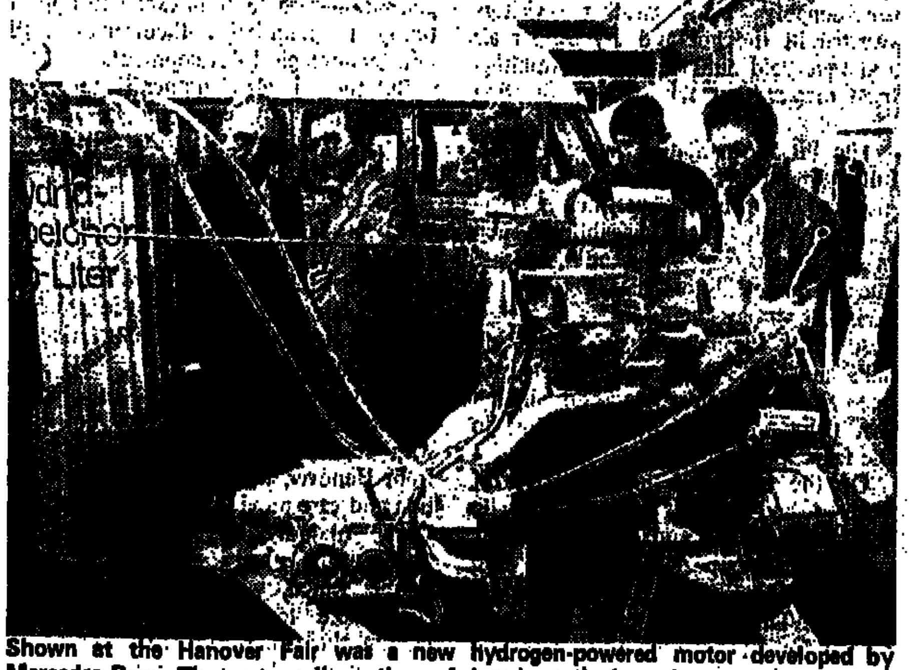
This country has so far put forward 417 suggestions for experiments that might be conducted on board the Spacelab. Space is still available, however, for manufacturers who may be considering putting techniques through their paces in outer space.

The Americans were the first to experiment with manufacturing processes in space. Crystal cultures were put through their paces on board Skylab in 1973. One such space crystal, an exhibit that keenly interested the electronics industry, was specially flown by a Bundeswehr aircraft from Huntsville, Alabama, to Hanover where it forms part of the Spacelab display.

Strict security surrounds every movement of the space crystal, for which the Federal Aerospace Research Institute is responsible during its sojourn in this country. Every evening, when the turnstiles were closed and visitors left the Hanover Fair, the crystal was escorted to a safe deposit where it spent the night.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 April 1977)



Shown at the Hanover Fair was a new hydrogen-powered motor developed by Mercedes Benz. The system allows the car's interior to be heated or cooled even when the engine is switched off. (Photo: dpa)

Light switch timer

What a nuisance it is when you come home in the evening only to discover that you forgot to switch off the light that morning. An all-purpose timer that can be preset to switch all manner of electrical equipment on and off as required is one of the exhibits at this year's Hanover Fair.

It will automatically switch the radio on and the electric blanket off, or simply switch lights on and off as required during a 24-hour period.

Colour TV recorder

The latest Pal colour video-recorder uses cassettes that record and replay continuously for up to two hours, which is a substantial improvement on the sixty-minute maximum of conventional video tapes.

It is the first colour TV video cassette recorder of its kind manufactured for use with the Pal system of colour television. Soccer fans can now lean back and enjoy their viewing. Two hours' recording time is more than enough to tape both halves of a game, including the interval.

Night-time solar clock

A Frankfurt manufacturer has unveiled at Hanover two electric clocks that run not only on sunlight, using solar cells, but also on normal indoor lighting in excess of 700 lux.

The one is a quartz table clock, the other a quartz wall clock with ample clockface, dial and hands. Both are powered by solar cells, so they require little or no maintenance.

The table clock will indicate the time, the date and the month as required. Both models can store sufficient light power to keep on running during the night.

Ladder not needed

If you have ever worked in an orchard you will know what a cherry picker is — a long-handled device with a pair of jaws and a bag at one end for getting at that mouth-watering fruit that is just out of reach.

A similar device is now marketed to make life easier when what you want to do is to unscrew a similarly inaccessible light bulb.

The handle can be extended to a length of up to eight metres (26ft 3in), ending in an artificial hand that gently encloses the bulb for patient unscrewing.

Transfers duplication

Transfer letters and symbols have gone yet another step further now a manufacturer exhibiting at Hanover has marketed transfer foil from which letters, symbols and other graphic material can be produced on the spot from your own copy.

All you need is the special foil, two sheets of glass and an ultra-violet light bulb which can be screwed into the nearest office light.

The copy must be either a film negative or artwork on transparent foil, which is inserted on top of the transfer foil between the sheets of glass. The ultra-violet light does the developing and the transfer foil is then fixed.

The entire operation can be carried out in broad daylight. Darkrooms are not needed. After fixing, the foil is left to dry for about five minutes, then the copy can be transferred in the normal way.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1977)

■ HANOVER FAIR III

Thirty years ago a British order started this country's biggest industrial fair

The invitation to the first post-war Hanover Fair thirty years ago appeared in the classified section of *Düsseldorfer Handelsblatt* of 3 July 1947 and read:"Export Fair 1947—Hanover. An export fair for the Western Zones will take place in Hanover from 18 August to 7 September 1947. German industry will show exportable quality goods in five exhibition halls measuring 30,000 square metres. Applications for booths to be addressed to Deutsche Messe- and Ausstellungs-AG Hanover-Laatzen".

The bi-zonal export fair began with an order issued on 16 April 1947 by the British Military Government to the Cabinet of Hinrich-Wilhelm Kopf in Hanover to the effect that the Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke (VLW) — an aluminium plant — in Hanover-Laatzen be dismantled and that an export fair be established on the company's premises for the purpose of opening a gate to the world for the bi-zone.

The order stressed that the fair had to open on schedule, namely on 18 August.

Alfred Kubel, 68, for many years Prime Minister of Lower Saxony and as one-time Minister of Economic Affairs under Kopf the motivating power behind the fair, was rather sceptical at the time.

While Hanover was a rubble heap, Leipzig had a 600-year tradition in this field and, as he put it, "We were all waiting for reunification ... so why should we have organised a fair?"

But an order was an order and so, says Herr Kubel, "we went ahead above all in order to save the VLW plant from being blown up."

Kubel appointed a journalist as fair manager — a lucky stroke because he was a man who knew how to cope with the times and the currency of the time, namely the cigarette.

Even the authorities in those days largely depended on the black market for their needs. There is a relatively harmless example of this to be found in the annals of the Hanover Fair.

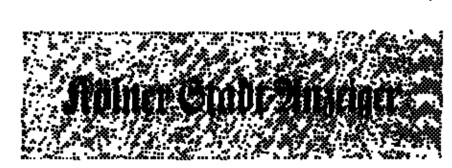
Since there were no hotel rooms available at the time, the fair organisers set up dormitories for visitors in various schools ... but they had no mattresses.

The fair manager then decided to make use of his hardware coupons in order to buy sickles and scythes in Westphalia (this was quite legal since he had coupons) and barter them in Bavaria (somewhat less legally) for straw with which to fill some 10,000 palliasses in Hanover. The necessary fabric was provided by the British Forces.

Some 1,300 companies from the bi-zone brought their "exportable goods" to Hanover.

The fair was opened on schedule and bi-zone Commissioner of Economic Affairs Erich Köhler said in his opening speech: "If our people could be sure that they would in the foreseeable future be given 100 or even 150 grammes of fat instead of the present 50 per week, they would have a great incentive to give their all in production."

The 22,000 visitors who attended the fair on opening day were confronted with a different type of incentive. They saw goods which they only knew of from hearsay and they could even smell the aroma of genuine coffee which women in model dresses served to men in tailored suits.



Fairy tale-like is the way it was summed up by one of the 700,000 visitors to the 1947 fair who had come on foot or with British Army lorries or by tram.

For the VIPs among the visitors to the fair the organisers even managed to come up with extra ration tickets for fish sandwiches and a bottle of synthetic wine.

The products on exhibit encompassed virtually everything. There were textiles, tools, machinery, arts and crafts goods, glassware and even a bit of porcelain.

As the fair catalogue put it: "The porcelain industry is at present producing simple utility crockery for miners. But there can be no doubt that this branch of industry will eventually regain its leading position on world markets."

The fair was generally considered a huge success. It was attended by 4,000 foreigners who ordered 31.6 million dollars worth of goods ... and this figure does not include illegal barter deals among the exhibitors themselves.

The following fair in 1948 was very much the same. The real change did not come until 1949, the year of the currency reform. From then on the deutschmark went from strength to strength and with its newly-found monetary strength came the *Wirtschaftswunder* and Hanover became "the world's greatest market place".

The development of the Hanover Fair can best be expressed in figures: 1947 saw 1,300 German exhibitors displaying their wares in a covered area of 21,500 square metres and an open-air area of 2,700 square metres.

In 1977, 5,686 companies from 42 countries will show their products in 25 exhibition halls and an open-air area of 300,000 sqaure metres. The fair's fence encompasses a total of 970,000 square metres.

Added to this is a parking lot which on busy days accommodates up to 50,000 cars. But the international importance of the Hanover Fair is also evidenced by air traffic. Some 180,000 visitors are expected to arrive in Hanover by air.

Where does that leave Leipzig — the German fair city par excellence?

In 1957 — only 20 years ago — the West German lamp industry insisted on having a clause in their contract with the Hanover Fair management whereby the contract would be deemed null and void if a reunification were to make Leipzig once more the industrial fair city of Germany.

But in actual fact Leipzig lost its all-German chance in 1946 — one year before the first post-war Hanover Fair — when it held Germany's first fair after World War II.

Horst Krüger, one of the three directors of the Hannover Fair, who hails from Leipzig and held a major post at the Leipzig Fair until 1951, names two reasons for Leipzig's loss of prestige:

Many businesses that were nationalised in the GDR, resumed operations in the West and avoided their old home country like the plague — including the Leipzig Fair.

Moreover, Leipzig has from the very beginning made a point of keeping the number of West German exhibitors as low as possible ... and this provided Hanover with its chance.

Herr Krüger has been visiting the Leipzig Fair regularly since 1962, and the same applies vice versa to the directors of the Leipzig Fair who make a point of attending in Hanover.

Says Krüger: "We have a loose exchange of experience, although there are no firm agreements to that effect." Incidentally, each of the two German fairs has its own style: Leipzig arranges exhibitors according to nations and Hanover according to products.

There are many who feel that Hanover has grown too big. As a result, some branches of industry decided to exhibit at other fairs while others show their wares only once every other year.

One of the exhibitors who has remained most faithful to Hanover is the china king — if not the King of China — Philip Rosenthal. He considers Hanover unmatched for the procelain industry because of the great many branches of business represented there and also because the porcelain industry has been something of a piece de resistance in Hanover.

But since the fair contracts of the porcelain industry are due to expire in 1978, and since Rosenthal knows that some of his competitors are planning a move to the Frankfurt Fair, he recommended to the Hanover organisers that they make new efforts to prove their uniqueness and irreplaceability.

Next year, the fair administration will also have to look for a new chairman of the Supervisory Council. At the beginning of 1976, when Kubel resigned his office as Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, he was asked by his successor Albrecht to retain the chairmanship of the fair for two years.

Apparently, even Kubel himself is still in the dark as to who his successor will be.

Josef Schmidt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 April 1977)

Foul weather could not spoil the fun of the fair

The flag display on the opening day (21 April) of this year's Hanover Fair was no more impressive than in previous years.

Although everybody is aware of the fact that this is the fair's 30th anniversary, nobody takes any notice of it. It seems that 30 is not a round—enough figure for the organisers to go out of their way to celebrate.

And so, immediately after the opening speeches had been made, the fair's everyday rhythm set in. As a result of the unseasonably cold weather, visitors sweated in the hot and dry indoor air and were cold outdoors, while exhibitors tried to ward off the cold by dressing like Polar explorers.

The First Aid Station had its hands full during the first few days — much more so than in the previous year — primarily with typical fair ailments such as sore throats, sore backs and "fair legs" due to the exhibitors having to be on their feet all day long.

A stroll through the 25 exhibition halls and the 300,000 sqaure metres of open-air exhibition space soon showed that there are two types of visitors to the fair.

On the one hand, representatives of business and industry who are there to inform themselves and do business and, on the other, people who have just come to look — mostly the younger generation. This visual impression is confirmed by an analysis made last year when "sightseers" accounted for one-third of the visitors.

Herr Lutz Hering of Hanover University warns in an article published in *Messe Nachrichten* (Fair News) against viewing these visitors as a nuisance because no other place provides the young generation with such an excellent opportunity to familiarise themselves with new technological developments.

But there is also another reason, says Herr Hering, why we should be tolerant towards these "sightseers". They are, after all, the customers of tomorrow.

The fair organisers, however, are interested in a different type of analysis. They have commissioned a market research institute to find out whether the present fair concept meets the requirements and expectations of both visitors and exhibitors.

Thirty years' experience is a guarantee of perfectionism. This applies not only with regard to transportation to and from Hanover, but also to the information and care provided for the visitor.

The majority of visitors arrive by train, getting off at a special fairgrounds station which, with its ten tracks, is comparable to any big city station. During the fair, some 270 trains a day arrive at and depart from Europe's largest private railroad station.

There are direct rail links not only with German cities, but also with Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavia and Austria. Numerous sleeping cars have been shunted onto dead-end tracks where they serve as hotels on wheels.

For the duration of the fair the Hanover airport gains international status with 400 special flights, among them 62 jumbo jets landing every day. This means the processing of some 15,000 passengers per day.

There are non-stop links with Paris, London, Zurich and Copenhagen. The four and six-lane highways leading to the fairgrounds can be turned into one-way roads during the morning and evening rush hours when some 900 traffic policemen try to control the steel avalanche.

The police have their headquarters in the attic of No. 10 hall. They have been particularly alert following the Karlsruhe assassination of Chef Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback.

Not only with regard to its acreage but also considering the number of people there during the fair, the fairground must be considered a city in its own right.

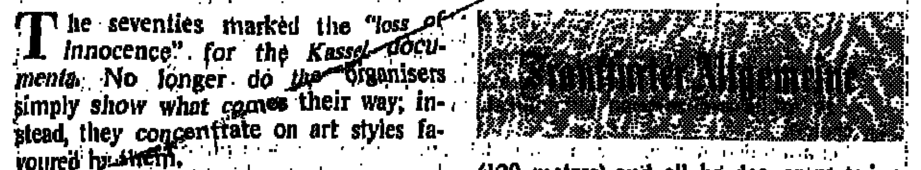
Some 30,000 people took part in the preparations for the fair, while some 50,000 work for the exhibitors and are engaged in services for visitors whose number topped the 500,000 mark last year.

This city can cater to all needs of day-to-day life. There are 49 restaurants with

Continued on page 13

■ EXHIBITIONS

From a bore-hole to a 'honey pump' it's all at the Kassel *documenta*



The seventies marked the *"loss of innocence"* for the *Kassel documenta*. No longer do the organisers simply show what comes their way; instead, they concentrate on art styles favoured by them.

In other words, the organisers first gird their loins with a theory before setting out to cope with the manifold and contradictory trends of art.

In this instance, theory serves as a sort of Ariadne's thread which, fortunately, is abandoned as soon as work with concrete objects begins.

This is what has happened to the critical theories and the intellectual scaffolding of *documenta* since 1972. What finally transpired was something entirely different from that which had originally been put on paper.

"Parallel pictorial imageries" and the "questions as to reality" revealed the "flight and isolation needs" of a generation ... it also revealed its curious efforts to arrive at and defend an identity — and all this took the organisers unawares.

The sixth *documenta*, which will open in Kassel on 24 June, seems to be in the same position. In fact, infighting and the quest for a concept were even more painful this time and led to a postponement of the exhibition by one year.

The team was still at loggerheads in the spring of 1976 although they had agreed on a theory and a theme (the theme being "Media in Art, the Arts in the Media"). But having found the theme they had to find the art that would fit it and illustrate it.

And instead of coming up with names, material and trends, the organisers became bogged down in a media mumbo-jumbo of terminology which hardly anyone understood.

But on visiting Kassel today we come upon a self-confident secretary-general who knows exactly what he wants. Although he is quite prepared to repeat theory and concept to those who want to hear it again, he prefers to talk about the objects themselves.

Manfred Schneckenburger can be pretty sure of some spectacular headlines to go with spectacular events.

The forecourt of the Friderizianum building, the lawn of the Friedrichsplatz, will be adorned with two drawing monuments by American artists, and the relation of these monuments to each other must be viewed as dialectic.

Richard Serra is assembling house-high, rust-coloured steel plates (13 metres each) which are arranged in such a way that, supporting each other, they form a tower which, although unstable outwardly, given a stable impression within and is intended to form a shaft.

This massive group is flanked and counterpointed by the invisible earth sculpture by Walter de Maria: a one thousand metre deep hole, which is being drilled into the earth at the point where the plaza's footpaths intersect.

The *"documenta* hole" is a variation of the much disputed and never realised Munich Olympia project: the shaft has now been replaced by a five-centimetre diameter pipe, and instead of drilling through the Munich rubble mountain (120 metres) and all he deeper meaning this entails, the Kassel penetration goes deeper into the bowels of the earth, and a brass rod forming a type of antenna will stimulate thoughts about the depths of the earth and the global structure of our planet.

The authorities have issued the necessary drilling permit, and a specialised company has gratefully accepted the order to proceed with the work, while for once the German taxpayer can rest at ease since the DM600,000 project will be financed by a group of American promoters.

Since drilling operations will last for two months on a round-the-clock basis (and even so it is not certain that the deadline will be met) Kassel hoteliers are offering their noise-plagued guests cheaper rates, which might attract visitors to the city.

While in 1972 artists withdrew into private havens and in many instances into psychological (and pathological) inner sanctums, 1977 is once more marked by the dominance of the environment and the landscape.

Wolf Vostell, the Federal Republic of Germany's "show artist" during the Happening era, wants to place a smashed aircraft onto the roof of the Friderizianum, but his idea might founder on the realities of structural stresses and strains.

Another project also stems out of the discard drawer of Munich Olympia plans (and the same art dealer is acting as a go-between in Kassel). The American light artist Dan Flavin wants to illuminate a pedestrian underpass in Kassel.

The illumination will consist of a strictly geometrical line of red neon light which will be artistically mixed with diffused yellow light. Moreover, Mary Nordman will convert a city shop into one of her confusing light spaces (reminiscent of the last Biennale in Venice).

Schneckenburger says that the artists are fascinated by the uniquely baroque Karlsaue, the rebuilt Orangerie from which an axis about a mile long leads to an artificial lake with an idyllic little temple in its centre.

Some of the artists operate with and against this landscape axis; Erich Reusch by surveying it; an American by the name of George Trakas by building bridges of steel and wood which cross each other and thus draw the visitor's attention to an artificial system of axes; while Michael Singer wants to let wooden rafts float freely on the lake.

For those to whom all this is too esoteric there are still the topical discussions in the Friderizianum.

In the hall, the first semester of Joseph Beuys' Free Academy of Creativity and Interdisciplinary Research will get under way with four-hour courses (one of which is devoted to the media). Among the lecturers will be Heinrich Böll and Robert Jungk.

Beuys himself will contribute a demonstration object, namely a "Honey Pump" with a membrane system of plexiglass and steel which will extend all the way to the roof and which is evidently intended to represent the Tree of Beuys' Principles growing from the midst of the public which is its compost.

But the announced media theme is also in evidence at the Friderizianum. The organisers maintain that the artists of the sixties moved between the media and that they are today devoting them-specific, traditional and technical media which provide them with the necessary scope.

For some of these artists the technical instrument is not only a medium, but object as well.

On the ground floor, the visitor will be able to stroll through entire TV landscapes (surrounding the projects of the Japanese Paik) and radio pyramids. In the attic the visitor will not only be able to watch videos, but will be confronted with entire space arrangements of video installations.

A whole floor has been set aside for the fashionable subject photography. *Documenta* is devoting a retrospective exhibition to this art form, marking photography's 150-year history — a privilege which has so far only been granted to drawings, but not to such important subjects as modern realism.

The reason for this, according to the organisers, is that the photograph is the first technical medium responsible for major changes in the traditional art forms.

Instead of a mere history, the exhibition will therefore present a typology of photograph and arrange the available material according to functions.

In the organisers' view painters have reacted in two ways to the power of the media: by reverting to tradition and to painting as a vital artistic act and by once more turning to pure means, forms and materials.

One of the rooms will be devoted to purists such as the monochrome painters (Girke, Hofschen, Alan Green, Morales) while others will be given over to realists and new expressionists. In fact considerable space will be given to the subject of realism in general.

The works of four invited GDR painters, all of whom spontaneously agreed to come (which does not mean that they will be able to do so) could well prove a highlight of *documenta.*

It must be pointed out, however, that the Leipzig artists Tübke, Mattheuer and Heisig as well as Artists' Association President Sitte are not treated as exotic socialists, but are integrated into the general panorama.

The organisers see a certain relationship between the expressive artistic temperaments of the American Morley, the West German Baselitz and Corinth successors such as Heisig and Sitte. Curiously enough, West Berlin *realists* are not mentioned.

The secretary-general is particularly proud of a large, *illusionistically* painted room by the Karlsruhe artist Hans Peter Reuter.

Adjoining rooms are decorated by that strange group of identiy-seekers, trackers, archaeologists and hobby ethnologists representing the "regressive" counter movement to technological media art and thus being pressed into service for the sake of the concept.

The greatest of hopes are pinned on the exhibition of drawings in the Orangerie, consisting of some 650 items by 130 artists — a documenta within the *documenta.*

The concept governing the exhibition of drawings is probably the best thought out and follows the idea behind Haftman's famous 1964 exhibition of drawings.

The past 15 years brought an unexpected explosion of drawings, and today this field of art is marked by a Babylonian chaos of languages — a most productive chaos at that. Old school aesthetes, manneristic tinkerers, computer programmers, designers, fantasists, determined realists and expressionists all operate with and against each other.

A new section is to raise the question as to content, form and function of drawings. Here are a few titles — just as an example: Drawings About Drawings; From Construction to Conception; Hyper-Reality, Reality, Unreality; From Landscape to Cosmic System; From Social Criticism to Utopia; Sign and Gesture, Handwriting and Code; Reality, Cliché and Reflection; The Image of Man.

Another new section under the heading of "Metamorphosis of the Book" which will be housed in the New Gallery will prove a particular attraction



Michael Singer's *First Ritual Gate*, to be displayed at the *documenta* (Photo: documenta GmbH)

Continued on page 11

■ THE ARTS

Wide range of documentaries shown at Oberhausen

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

One of the characters in *Eintracht Borbeck*, a major documentary shown at this year's Oberhausen festival of films from the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, earns his living as a wallpaper salesman in a department store.

But once he clocks off, most of his spare time is spent as the chief coach of Eintracht Borbeck, a second-grade soccer club in an industrial surburb of Essen in the Ruhr. For years Eintracht have been poised for promotion, but have never quite made it.

The team captain is a wholesaler's assistant, but dreams of working as a travel courier. The centre-forward is a van driver who regularly talks about emigrating. But they meet week after week, spurred on by the prospect of promotion to a senior league.

Wives and girlfriends used to stand on the sidelines and either cheer or commiserate with their menfolk as the occasion demanded, but suddenly they grew tired of being little more than extras and decided to launch a soccer team of their own.

The women are not merely interested in exercise and a change from the backbreaking monotony of everyday life, however. They start to ask questions about the purpose of their daily routine. The suburban idyll of Eintracht Borbeck starts to come apart at the seams.

Susanne Beyeler, Rainer März and Manfred Stelzer manage to show a group of people and the way in which they live so as to highlight sub-surface patterns without seeming to strip the character stark naked.

In *Die Menschen, die das Stauferjahr vorbereiten* (The People who Pave the Way for Hohenstaufen Year) Maximiliane Mainka and Alexander Kluge seem sadly to have overlooked the risks inherent in full frontal nudity in the figurative sense.

Their exposure of the blinkered approach of specialists preparing for an anniversary year dedicated to the Hohenstaufen dynasty and an era of the Holy Roman Empire of which Barbarossa is the best-known representative fails to pick and choose.

In setting side by side varying degrees of the "specialist idiocy" to which we are all prone in one way or another they fail to arrange their material in a manner which tells a coherent tale.

We all know that people in this country are lacking in historical awareness, so there can be no excuse for portraying people engaged in shedding light on a historical epoch and assuming that the viewer is fully clued-up on the entire subject.

Forty-six documentaries were selected from 126 entries. They deal with social outcasts, work and labour disputes, campaigners against nuclear power stations and civic protest against alleged infringements of civil liberties. They also include a number of experimental films.

Documentaries about drivers of fork-lift trucks, railwaymen and Post Office engineers are either too dryly didactic in intent or just too formal in style. But a number of documentaries and one cartoon entry testified to encouraging progress among politically-motivated film-makers.

Wachsam Tag und Nach (Round-the-Clock Vigil) was an entry that particularly impressed many festival-goers at Oberhausen. It was produced by trade union convenors at the VFW aircraft works in Speyer in conjunction with a Frankfurt group of film-makers styling themselves *Arbeit und Film* (Work and Film).

In 45 minutes it tells the tale of the Speyer workers and how the works has developed over the years. They tell the story in their own words, as do the women workers who demonstrate practical solidarity with gentle, but radical determination.

The Bremen protest film about Brokdorf, the site of a proposed nuclear power station north of Hamburg which has been the scene of pitched battles between demonstrators and the police in recent months, proved surprisingly entertaining in view of the earnest that might have been expected.

Artur Schrödinger's incisively satirical cartoon on the subject of unemployment similarly came as a pleasant surprise.

One can but hope that other film-makers learn the lesson that documentaries with a message can also be entertaining, which was more than could be said of *Wer sich in Gefahr begibt, kommt in ihr um* (He who does not seek danger falls prey to it) and *Zensur* (Censorship).

The one dealt with three instances of *Berufsverbot,* the alleged "career ban" which usually refers to qualified teachers who are not hired by the authorities who exercise a virtual monopoly in educational employment because, it is claimed, their political activities in student days bar them from government employment on grounds of extremism.

Zensur deals with an item of legislation passed last year about which author Siegfried Lenz has this to say: "With the aid of this Act the entire range of world literature, from the Bible to contemporary writing, could in theory be banned."

Karl Saurer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 April 1977)

Continued from page 10

connoisseurs. This show will explore the little-known genre of books which are not only outwardly decorated by the artist, but are totally changed and, indeed, "made" by him.

The announcements of works to be shown have stimulated curiosity. And even though no forecast can as yet be made as to realisation and presentation, it nevertheless seems obvious that the *documenta's* programme will prove equal to the dread challenge by the Venice Biennale and the new Cultural Centre in Paris.

It is, however, to be feared that the plethora of exhibits will confuse the viewer and thus remain ineffectuel.

Who — other than the citizens of Kassel — will be in a position to spend weeks seeing the film programme for which the necessary facilities have been provided in the Rathaus?

In the film section, too, a point will be made to work out the experimental traits and the trend towards "self-reflection about itself and its means" within the framework of the *documenta* theme.

Eduard Beaucamp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 April 1977)

Schwetzingen Festival 1977

Schwetzingen Festival begins on 5 May with the first performance in this country of Udo Zimmermann's opera *Der Schuh und die fliegende Prinzessin* (The Owl and the Flying Princess).

Zimmermann is a GDR composer and his opera is based on the Peter Hacks play. It will be performed by Darmstadt Staatstheater directed by Kurt Horres and conducted by Hans Drewanz.

Wiesbaden *Oper* will also contribute a first performance in this country towards the Schwetzingen Festival. On 22 May the Comedy of Errors will be performed in an operatic version directed by Peter Ebert and conducted by Siegfried Köhler.

The Comedy of Errors has been adapted by Lorenzo da Ponte to music by Stephen Stolrace, an English contemporary of Mozart's.

The only play featured this year at Schwetzingen will be *Ein Gespräch im Hause Stein über den abwesenden Herrn von Goethe* (A Conversation at the Steins' in the Absence of Herr von Goethe) by Peter Hacks.

It is a one-woman play starring Traute Richter of Dresden in a production directed in Dresden by Klaus Dieter Kirst.

There will also be three Schwetzingen serenades, evenings of chamber music and a symphony concert conducted by Hans Zender. A violin concert will star Gidon Kremer, a piano concert Christian Zacharias and a lieder concert Elly Ameling.

The New York Concord Quartet will devote a concert to the works of Hans Werner Henze, including the first performance of the composer's fourth and fifth string quartets.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 April 1977)

Berlin *Festwochen* in September

West Berlin's *Festwochen,* which this year will start on 1 September and last until 8 October, will as usual include a wide range of highlights in the performing arts.

The festival will coincide with a European art exhibition dedicated to Trends of the Twenties, which is a keynote of much of the festival programme.

Deutsche Oper Berlin are staging a new production of Hindemith's opera Cardillac, directed by Hans Neugebauer, while the ballet company will be premiering Oskar Schlemmer's Triadic Ballet in a new version by Gerhard Bohner.

Schlosspark-Theater will be putting on a new production of Bertolt Brecht's *Mann ist Mann* and Freie Volksbühne will launch Gerhart Hauptmann's *Die Ratten* in a new production directed by Rudolf Noelte.

Literary and cabaret evenings will be dedicated to Kurt Tucholsky, Walter Mehring, Kurt Schwitters, Erich Weinert, Bert Brecht and Karl Valentin.

Art exhibitions will shed fresh light on the work of Otto Dix, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, twenties' posters and Art and Society in the Weimar Republic.

Berlin *Philharmoniker,* conducted by Herbert von Karajan, will be putting on a first performance of Thaerichen's *Der Paukerkrieg*. Many visiting musicians will give concerts and recitals.

Thirteen productions will testify to the importance attached to the ballet. They will include the first-ever visit to Berlin by the ballet campany of the Württemberg State Theatre in Stuttgart. *dpa*

(Die Welt, 18 April 1977)

Books coverage by TV discussed at Constance Literary Forum

Books on TV was the subject of this year's Constance Literary Forum, an annual gathering arranged by booksellers and publishers in Austria, Switzerland and this country.

Past topics have dealt with either intellectual or structural aspects of literature. This year media presentation was the aspect appraised.

West Berlin writer Ingeborg Drewitz dealt with the direct utilisation of literature by TV in the form of television dramatisations or literary feature films.

She mentioned a number of disappointments that have arisen. A novel that is made into a TV film does not necessarily sell better, for instance. What is more, the novel is cast visually in such a compelling way that it is seen in a new light that does not necessarily bear much relevance to what the author originally wrote.

Sight and sound often clash in this way, which is why TV is frequently unable to feature new books either effectively of satisfactorily.

Must book programmes de screened solely at set times, Frau Drewitz wonders. Far more viewers could be reached if books were given a mention in between other programmes.

TV programmes on books broadcast by seven German-language stations were then screened prior to further discussion. Bayerischer and Westdeutscher Rundfunk, based in Munich and Cologne respectively, mainly gave writer an opportunity to present themselves to the viewing public. Much the same was true of ZDF, Mainz.

Swiss TV provided two programmes dealing with marketing problems, bestseller mania and paperbacks. Südwestfunk, on the other hand, concentrated on the writers themselves and dispensed with visual effects.

Austrian TV proved out of the ordinary in that a picture story was reproduced in film and an author was actually seen reading an extract from one of his books, with the camera underscoring salient points.

That evening the general feeling was one of criticism and disappointment, yet next day, when Helmut Zilk, a former director-general of TV from Vienna, threw the debate open to the floor, a more balanced viewpoint seemed to prevail.

The debate became too involved in detail to reach fundamental conclusions. Yet a number of salient points were made, albeit not in a heatedly controversial manner.

Zürich writer and cabaret star Franz Hohler criticised TV's coverage of literature for exaggerating visual effects. "The author matters most," he claimed.

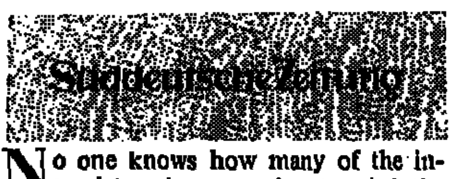
From the opposite side of the fence a TV programme editor called on the floor to show greater confidence in the pictorial image. But is not an author discussing his work on the screen also a pictorial image?

Klaus Colberg

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 April 1977)

■ MEDICINE

Soporifics can cause sleep upsets, Wiesbaden congress told



No one knows how many of the internists who recently attended the 83rd Congress in Wiesbaden of the German Society for Internal Medicine took tranquillisers or sleeping pills in order to get their forty winks due to unaccustomed surroundings and the stresses and strains of the congress.

We do, however, have reliable information on how often doctors prescribe such drugs.

The Berlin pharmacologist Helmut Coper reported about a study according to which general practitioners and internists provide 31 per cent of their patients with prescriptions for sleeping drugs and 41 per cent for tranquillisers.

According to Herr Coper, many patients specifically ask for such a modern panacaea. The doctors willingly prescribe these, hoping to shorten the time of consultation by not engaging in needless discussion.

If they acted differently they would be faced with non-medical problems with which — despite good resolutions and despite assurances to the contrary at congresses — they are still unable to cope.

At the root of insomnia are frequently psychological and social problems. But unfortunately, said Helmut Coper, it is generally still believed that pills can eliminate such difficulties.

Although he warned emphatically against the careless use of sleeping drugs (Including Valium and related substances) the pharmacologist made a point of stressing that it would be wrong to assume that such drugs are entirely useless and superfluous.

There are situations when it is much less harmful to swallow the drug than to spend half the night lying awake.

This eased the consciences of those participating in the congress who use such drugs themselves. But the speakers left no doubt about the fact that tranquilisers can only serve as a temporary crutch.

Stanislaw Kubicki, Berlin, warned against thinking that such drugs could bring about normal sleep. None of the drugs available today — neither the classical barbiturates nor tranquilisers — can induce a normal sleep pattern.

Such a normal sleep is marked by cyclical ups and downs in the intensity of slumber. This can be demonstrated by electroencephalographs which register the different brain activities.

Sleep usually becomes less deep towards morning when three to four so-called dream phases occur. The electrical activity in that phase of sleep is similar to that which prevails at the time of falling asleep and which differs only slightly from being awake.

However in contrast, rapid eye movements (REM) which are the visible expression of the sleeper's dreams can also be registered.

Herr Kubicki stressed that virtually all sleeping drugs reduce the REM phases more or less drastically. This is not so much dependent on the type of drug as on the dosage.

This effect is worrying because researchers have clearly proved in the past few years that the mere disturbance of dream phases can cause severe mental crises.

The importance of dreams for mental and emotional health is also demonstrated by the fact that the sleep rhythm of the mentally ill is frequently drastically changed.

A normalisation of the sleep profile in the course of an acute psychosis with a considerably increased frequency of dream phases is usually the first sign of a successful therapy.

Even if the normal consumer of sleeping drugs does not as a rule "go round the bend" because his drug-induced slumber is dreamless, such a sleep does not have the recuperative properties of normal sleep.

Although, according to Herr Kubicki, most patients sleep longer after taking sleep inducer, their sleep is more restless and they feel tired and worn out in the morning.

When the use of drugs is discontinued the body tries to balance the deficit and the dream phases increase markedly at the expense of deep sleep. In some instances the first REM phase occurs before the person concerned has reached the phase of deep sleep.

This phenomenon, which is known as rebound, can prove dangerous — particularly in the case of heart patients. The reason for this is that the vegetative nervous system is activated during the dream phase which, among other things, leads to a higher pulse rate and higher blood pressure. This can lead to a temporary contraction of coronary vessels which can bring about spasms in patients whose hearts have been damaged as a result of a former heart attack. The REM phase can also bring about heart rhythm disturbances. In such cases it makes sense to suppress dream phases by pharmacological means. But, according to F. Anschütz, Darmstadt, a therapy must not be discontinued abruptly because the damage by the rebound effect could be greater than the benefit derived from the treatment. Transquilisers and sleeping pills are only rarely prescribed for medically justifiable reasons. This is particularly true in the case of clinics. The Berlin pharmacologist Helmut Kewitz established that 13.3 per cent of the patients of the Steglitz Clinic in Berlin were regular and 17.7 per cent occasional users of such drugs. In the clinic itself, however, 68.6 per cent of the patients were given these sedatives.

A questionnaire filled out by patients of the Darmstadt Municipal Hospitals sheds some light on the purpose of these drugs.

According to Herr Anschütz, the patients in these hospitals sleep an average of 80 minutes per night less than they do at home. Quite apart from the fact that the rigid clinic routine deprives the patients of their sleep, they are unable to make up for it during the day either.

The more time the patients spend lying in their wards, the more frequent are the sleep disturbances. In an average ward a door is opened and closed 287 times in the course of one day.

The purpose of tranquilisers in clinics is not only to compensate for lack of sleep, but also to assure the peace of the staff.

Whenever a patient complains about insomnia it is usually wise to find out how much sleep he really gets. In many instances it turns out that he is unaware of the actual duration of his sleep.

In such cases it is necessary to get at the roots of the patient's psychological and social problems. It must also be taken into consideration that sleep requirements vary from person to person and that they diminish with age.

While infants need about 16 hours sleep (half of which is taken up by dream phases), old people manage on an average of 5 to 6 hours and about 15 per cent REM phases. It is thus unnecessary to prescribe soporifics in such cases.

The fact that these rules are rarely observed is documented by figures presented by Dirk Stille, Berlin.

Expenditure for tranquilisers and sleeping pills in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1970 amounted to DM191 million; 18 per cent of addicts

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Cancer therapy

Doctors at the Katherine Hospital, Stuttgart, are now using this latest type of radiation equipment to fight cancer. The apparatus, a so-called linear accelerator known as "Mevatron", made by Siemens in Walnut Creek, California, is the first of its kind to be installed in this country. It allows doctors to administer two types of anti-tumour radiation — X-rays and electrons whereby the strength of the dose can be regulated. The apparatus can cover a large body area at the one time, so that various cancer growths can be treated simultaneously.

(Photo: Siemens)

Ceramic teeth may replace dentures, dentists predict

No matter how carefully made, of metal or plastic, and no matter how artfully fitted, dentures are never truly comfortable for the wearer even once he is used to them.

They enable the wearer to chew virtually normally and improve his looks as well but this was not always so.

George Washington had a set of false teeth made of ivory. But they only served to improve his speech, and had to be removed while eating.

Dentists have for a long time made every effort to devise ways and means of firmly anchoring artificial teeth.

Roman doctors employed a rather cruel method. They pulled the healthy teeth of slaves and transplanted them into the jaws of rich people. It is unlikely that such transplants lasted very long since experience shows that transplanted teeth are rejected relatively soon.

Only in the past few years have dental surgeons succeeded by means of particularly careful surgery and preparation in implanting the patient's own teeth in cases where they had to be removed for medical reasons.

Speaking at the 39th Congress of German Dental Surgeons, Professor Egbert Martens reported on more than 100 successful transplants carried out by him and his team, involving the implantation of more than 100 upper canines.

This is a particularly strong tooth which also contributes a great deal towards good looks. Unfortunately this tooth frequently remains stuck in the jaw because the milk tooth blocks the way.

At the Bochum Dental Clinic this troublesome tooth was extracted, the milk tooth dug out of the jaw and the canine implanted in its place.

Wisdom teeth, which frequently fail to break through, thus causing trouble, have also been extracted and used to replace damaged molars.

But dental surgeons still lack the experience to make a definite statement concerning the lasting success of such operations.

Professor Willi Schulte and his team at the Dental Surgery University Clinic in Tübingen use ceramic roots in order to prevent rejection.

These are implanted immediately after an extraction. This has become possible lately due to the availability of aluminium oxide, a substance of great chemical purity which the body accepts.

Once these roots have been grafted into place, they can be topped with a crown and linked with the patient's other teeth by means of a bridge. This is important in case the patient should at some time have to wear removable dentures.

If there are no longer any healthy teeth available at all, it is possible to implant ceramic pegs on which to anchor dentures.

Asked whether removable dentures will one day be replaced entirely by ceramic pegs and bridge constructions Professor Schulte said: "Looking optimistically — and which scientist would not be optimistic — at our research results to date, I can certainly say that we shall one day be able to do away with dentures altogether. But no one can say when this will come to pass."

Helmut Hölscher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 1977)

■ SCIENCE

Bicentenary of Carl Friedrich Gauss, one of the world's greatest mathematicians

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Carl Friedrich Gauss, the 19th century's foremost mathematician, was born 200 years ago on 30 April 1777, the son of a Brunswick tradesman.

His mathematical aptitude was in evidence from earliest childhood. As a three-year old he corrected an error which has father made in calculating the wages of one of his workers; and in elementary school he employed a trick in adding in the shortest possible time the number 1 to 60 — a task given to the class by the teacher.

His teacher soon became aware of Gauss' talents, which he promoted by buying books and attempting to teach his gifted pupil outside the regular curriculum. He suggested to the boy's parents that they let the child go beyond mere elementary education.

The parents agreed and Gauss was sent to a *gymnasium* (grammar school) in his home town, which he attended from 1788 to 1792. From there he went to a college from 1792 to 1795.

This was preparatory to entering university which Duke Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of Brunswick enabled him to attend in Göttingen by granting him generous financial support. Carl Friedrich Gauss was a student at Göttingen University from 1795 to 1789.

Despite his great mathematical aptitude, Gauss was for a long time undecided whether to choose mathematics or Latin philology as his career. The die was cast in 1796 when he discovered the geometrical construction of a regular 17-cornered geometrical figure.

He thus managed to solve a problem which, since the days of antiquity, had occupied many great methematicians. This was soon to be followed by other major discoveries, and Helmstedt University awarded him a doctorate in absentia and without oral examination on the basis of one of his works providing proof of the so-called fundamental principle of algebra.

According to this principle, the number of solutions to any algebraic equation equals the highest power of the unknown quantity in the equation.

Gauss became world-famous when he succeeded in calculating the orbit of the planet Ceres. This planet was discovered by the Italian astronomer Piazzi in the night from 31 December 1800 to 1 January 1801.

But after only several weeks Ceres disappeared from sight and would never have been found again had Gauss not evolved a new method with which to calculate orbits.

His fame spread rapidly as a result of this discovery, and a number of universities made a bid from him, among them St. Petersburg, Göttingen and Berlin. Gauss, however, decided in favour of Göttingen where he was appointed Director of the University Observatory in 1807 — a post which he retained until his death in 1855.

Carl Friedrich Gauss was instrumental in solving a great number of mathematical problems. His work in the field of complex numbers was particularly outstanding.

Thus, for instance, no figure squared can be a negative quantity — at least in terms of conventional mathematics — since every negative figure multiplied by itself must be positive.

As a result, there is no such thing as square roots of negative figures in terms of normal mathematics. But this does not mean that, abstractly, one could not imagine mathematical quantities which, if multiplied by themselves, provide a negative answer.

But since these contingencies exist only in the mathematician's imagination, such quantities are called "imaginary" figures.

Although these facts were already known in Gauss' time, it is nevertheless to his credit to have discovered that one can carry out mathematical operations with regular so-called real and imaginary so-called complex figures.

A follow-up of these principles based on the works of Gauss and other important mathematicians of the 19th century showed that many major mathematical theorems become surprisingly simple and lucid when expressed in complex rather than in real figures.

Carl Friedrich Gauss proved himself extremely farsighted in his fundamentals of geometry. We are accustomed to such truisms as that there are parallel lines and that the sum total of angles in a triangle is 180 degrees.

But Gauss proved that neither of these truisms is necessarily true and that there are geometrical forms and connections to which such theorems do not apply. But he failed to publish his works on this subject, and as a result the accolades went to other mathematicians who were feted for having published the first "Non-Euclidian Geometry".

But we know now that Gauss discovered these facts before others did. Incidentally, non-Euclidian geometry played a major role in Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

There are other fields of mathematics as well in which Gauss achieved major breakthroughs. He evolved important theorems on elliptical functions and did far-reaching work on the theory of numbers, which was subsequently completed by later generations of mathematicians.

But Gauss was more than just a mathematician. Apart from his epochal work in determining the orbits of heavenly bodies within the realm of astronomy, he also contributed greatly to other areas of natural science as for instance by devising a method for the evaluation of measurements and physical observations.

Gauss was also a great innovator in the field of land surveying. By means of various theoretical and instrumental improvements he succeeded in achieving a degree of accuracy by far superior to anything known hitherto. In the field of physics he was particularly interested in the study of the earth's magnetism and in electric fields.

Together with the physicist Weber, Gauss devised the world's first electromagnetic telegraph with which he linked the Göttinger Observatory with the Institute of Physics. This was a spectacular achievement of that era.

Gauss had relatively little direct influence as a university teacher. He disliked lecturing and usually had very few students willing to listen to him.



Carl Friedrich Gauss

(Photo: Conti-Press)

As he grew older he gained the reputation of being "unapproachable", although it is hard to imagine how this could have been true since most people who knew him personally described him as friendly and likeable.

Despite his insignificant direct effect on future generations, Gauss nevertheless became one of the leading 19th century personalities in the field of natural science.

The problems with which he occupied himself became the central problems of that era and the detached matter-of-factness with which he approached any type of research work became exemplary for the generations to come. In this way, his effect has been felt far into the 20th century.

The City and the University of Göttingen have remained indebted and grateful to Carl Friedrich Gauss to this day, and they have upheld the traditions established by him.

In 1877, Göttingen celebrated the 100th anniversary of Gauss' birth with a great deal of pomp and ceremony. The celebrations for the 200th anniversary began in January with the opening of a Gauss Exhibition which will subsequently be shown in Brunswick, Duisburg and Munich.

The academic feting of one of the world's greatest mathematical genuises will take place during the summer semester.

Professor Felix Schmeidler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 April 1977)

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examined in the course of a psychiatric research programme used primarily such drugs.

Says Herr Stille: "Addiction usually begins with a doctor's prescription."

Most sleeping pills can lead to addiction with all the psychosological, neurological and physical side effects.

Although the danger of addiction is not as pronounced in the case of Valium and similar products as in the case of barbiturates and some new soporifics such as Revonal, it is nevertheless greater than the manufacturers will have us believe. As Herr Stille put it: "All so-called non-barbiturate drugs have proved to be traps."

Many patients who have become addicted are embarrassed after a while to ask their doctors for additional prescriptions. They usually resort to freely available drugs which are dubbed harmless by the manufacturers.

Particularly dangerous are bromide sleeping drugs (Carbromal, Bromisoval) of which 115 tons per annum are used in West Germany.

Of a random selection of patients in one of the clinics, 10 per cent had an excessively high bromide level, indicating the abuse of such drugs. But whether compulsory prescriptions for these pharmaceuticals will stem the tide remains doubtful as long as doctors continue to prescribe soporifics readily.

Jürgen-Peter Stössel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 April 1977)

Hanover Fair

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seating for some 20,000; there is a joint Catholic-Protestant church centre; and there are police and fire brigade, pharmacies, banks, laundries and even a dentist. The Post Office has 25 service counters at the fairgrounds, staffed by 150 people. Its 30 postmen deliver up to 20,000 items a day.

But this city, which is alive for a few days only, also has its Government Labour Exchange which was particularly busy this year since many exhibitors found that it was cheaper to employ temporary staff on the spot than to bring their own, with all the attendant expenses.

According to preliminary estimates, the Labour Exchange managed to provide some 6,000 temporary jobs at the fair — primarily hostesses and interpreters. Employers are said to have demanded only the most attractive of girls and one of them even insisted that "his girl" change the flowers in his booth regularly.

Eberhard Krummheuer

(Handelsblatt, 22 April 1977)

■ IMMIGRATION

Loneliness and insecurity typify the life of migrant workers' wives



Nearly two million migrant workers – 1,937,000 to be precise – live and work in this country. These *Gastarbeiter,* or "guest workers," as they are known in German, include 608,000 single and married women.

Shelves of books have been written about the two million foreign workers and their plans and problems, but little has so far been written about the quarter of a million full-time housewives and mothers of usually at least two children.

They have a particularly hard time in what for them remains a foreign country. They speak no German and are restricted by this elementary handicap to the immediate family circle. They are unable to strike up acquaintanceships outside the home and have no idea what to do about the problems their children encounter at school.

They do not know how long they will have to spend in these strange and unaccustomed circumstances. They feel homesick. They feel afraid. Isolation, insecurity and loneliness are the hallmarks of their lives. There is virtually no way out of what is a vicious circle.

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Family Affairs and Health has now published the first comprehensive report on the situation of foreign housewives. It was conducted by the ISO social research institute, Saarbrücken.

One hundred wives were interviewed. They were Greeks, Italians, Yugoslavs and Turks. Twenty-five interviews each were conducted in Berlin, Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saar.

They paint a uniformly depressing picture. Most housewives come to this country not because they feel life will be more interesting here, but because they have no economic alternative to accompanying their husbands in the search for higher wages and a better standard of living.

They come here with not a word of German and no idea of what life will be like in this country, only to discover that it is a far cry from life back home.

There is a German proverb to the effect that everyone boils food in water, but this is no consolation in the circumstances. These women are totally uprooted from the social and personal background on which we all rely for stability.

Two out of three migrant workers' wives come from villages or small towns – a rural environment. They are used to living as part of a larger family unit in homes owned by the family.

Their husbands now work, for the most part, in depressing industrial towns. The family's new home is cramped and unsatisfactory, neighbours are either reserved or frankly hostile.

Unlike other women who come to this country to work, the housewives lack the slightest opportunity of making friends to offset the loss of the extended family.

They not only speak little or no German, their social background also makes life more difficult. Convention does not allow them to strike up acquaintanceships outside the family except via their husbands. They are prey to mental isolation.

Many of these migrant workers' wives did not even leave their native countries together with their husbands. They spent several years on their own back home, and none of them cherish happy memories of a time when they were worried lest their marriage might crack up under the separation.

They all knew of instances of broken marriages resulting from the enforced separation, so despite homesickness and dissatisfaction with life in the foreign country they prefer to stay here as long as their husbands do.

Which is a problem in itself, of course. How long are their husbands going to hold down a job here? In most areas of the country residence permits are only renewed on a temporary basis for migrant workers.

Their wives thus live in a state of suspended animation. Why try to feel at home when your residence permit may well not be renewed next time round?

Since they are unsure how long they will be staying here they wonder whether it is worthwhile learning German properly or trying to settle in their new homes and environments.

This is a particularly unsatisfactory state of affairs when there are children of school age in the family. Forty of the 100 housewives interviewed had children of school age here.

Most mothers feel it is important for their children to learn a trade, so they tend to think in terms of staying here until their children finish school.

It stands to reason that they are upset by the thought that they may have to leave this country before the children finish their formal education.

Seventeen of the 100 wives, on the other hand, left the children back home with relatives to complete their schooling in their native countries. But, mothers being mothers, they are worried about having left the children to fend for themselves.

They feel they have somehow let their children down, their husbands too, since they are unable to earn a living in this country and contribute towards the family's savings. They feel they are to blame for delaying the return home.

Inability to speak German is a crucial factor, contributing both towards isolation and towards the inability to help themselves.

Nearly all migrant workers' wives come to this country without the slightest idea of how the German language works. They find it hard to learn, and the fault is by no means entirely their own.

A substantial handicap is that language courses do not take these women's educational qualifications into account. Most of them have little formal education and are unable to follow conventional courses in German for foreigners.

Nearly a third of the women questioned cannot even write properly in their native language. Courses would have to take this into account and help them accordingly.

What is more, they usually have children they cannot leave alone, but cannot bring with them either. Yet it would obviously be in the children's interest if the mother were able to speak German.

Four out of five interviewees reckoned they spoke poorer German than their children of school age. So they are unable, for instance, to help the children with their homework.

To add insult to injury, the children frequently speak German among themselves, but are only able to converse with their mothers in their native language. The mother feels excluded and no longer able to wield parental authority over the children.

Children find it easier to adjust to life in their new country – much easier than their mothers do. So the mothers develop an even bigger inferiority complex.

Possibly the most intractable problem of all is that the mothers have educational ideas entirely different to what is customary in this country. Children adapt, but their mothers do not.

This is the stuff of which clashes between children and parents are made. The children are increasingly alienated from their parents and vice-versa.

Living conditions are often unsatisfactory too. Both the husband and children frequently spend much of their time away from home because living-quarters are too cramped. The children do not have enough room to do their homework. Their prospects of doing well at school are correspondingly poor.

They certainly do not lead stable family lives, yet the migrant workers' wives are not particularly keen on renting a larger apartment because of the additional expense.

If the family were to rent a larger apartment, they argue, they would scarcely be able to make ends meet, let alone save anything. Which brings them back to square one. They feel that their being here is an unnecessary expense when they might be earning money. It must be a terrible feeling.

Ingeborg Jahn

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 April 1977)

Bonn rapped over plans to impose migrant family quotas

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Attempts by the Bonn government to counter the influx of migrant workers and their families by imposing quotas or restrictions on families reuniting seem bound to have foreign policy repercussions.

The Churches are strongly opposed to an impending immigration ban on sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds, which they claim is not only in contravention of Basic Law, but also runs counter to the Helsinki Agreement.

Herbert Becher, legal spokesman for the Federal Republic episcopal conference, is convinced that not only the West, but also the East will include freedom of travel on the agenda of the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade.

Herr Becher's arguments fall into two categories. The premises on which current policy on migrant workers is based are either inadequate or misleading, he claims. What is more, the inferences drawn are both dangerous and inhuman.

– All population trend forecasts go no further than the mid-eighties. They thus ignore the period during which the declining birth rate will make its presence fully felt on the labour market.

By 1988 at the latest, the Bonn Labour Ministry concedes, supply will no longer exceed demand on the labour market. "We will then be paying bonuses for signing on migrant workers again," Herbert Becher maintains.

– The much-vaunted shortfall of one and a half million jobs by 1985 is based on the assumption that Germans will accept the jobs vacated by migrant workers.

Herbert Becher reckons this assumption is unrealistic. Unemployment is high among office workers, a category in which migrant workers hardly compete with Germans. But are Germans going to take on jobs as hotel porters vacated by migrant workers?

– By the end of the century a shrinking working population will have to foot the bill for an unprecedented number of pensioners. Only migrant workers' insurance contributions can soften the blow, particularly as most migrant work-

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■ SPORT

New-style Karate fighters don't believe in pulling their punches

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Boxers in the Federal Republic of Germany have had some competition as of late, in the form of the Karatekas, a 1,000-member splinter group of the "Fighters with Empty Hands" (the literal meaning of the Japanese word Karate).

The Karatekas have become fed up with the fact that theirs is only a shadow fight and that they can only simulate attacks, stopping short of the target in order to avoid inflicting injury.

Quite a few athletes believed that they were cheated out of the fruits of their hard training when referees made wrong decisions. After all, they argued, the evaluation of techniques is of necessity subjective since there are no objective criteria such as knocking the opponent out.

The new move began in the United States where Karate fighters turned their backs on the traditional forms of the sport.

As a result, the spiritual meaning of this Far Eastern form of duel, which revolves around self-discipline and respect for the opponent as a partner, became secondary.

Protected by plastic and foam rubber hand and foot guards as well as face guard, Karatekas now actually have a go at each other and no longer just "play" at Karate.

As was inevitable, the new fad also found its way to Europe. This new type of Karate is exercised in two contest forms, namely as light-contact and as full-contact Karate.

In the light-contact version blows to the body may be dealt while those to the head are only simulated. Foot and hand guards are worn in this type of Karate.

As in the traditional style, the emphasis in light-contact Karate also lies on the demonstration of techniques. It is the execution and not the effect of these techniques which is evaluated.

But this was not enough for some Karatekas. They were no longer satisfied with breaking bricks or planks, but wanted to demonstrate the power behind their blows on a live opponent.

To this end they created full-contact Karate which permits blows and kicks to the head and the objective of which is to fell the opponent. As in boxing, the fighting time is divided into rounds and the felled opponent is counted out.

Karate purists view this trend with revulsion since contact Karate falsifies the meaning of the sport. The differences are so pronounced on questions of principle.



Karatekas in action (Photo: Sven Simon)

The umbrella Karate organisation in the Federal Republic of Germany is now awarding two titles, namely for traditional Karate and for light-contact Karate.

The full-contact adherents have formed yet another association: the German section of the World All-Style Karate Organisation whose work centres on Berlin.

During a Hanover tournament the organiser came to realise that this type of Karate is closely related to boxing. Clean Karate techniques can no longer be executed due to the hand and foot guards. They have therefore been replaced by a sequence of blows similar to those dealt in boxing.

The American Al Dacascos, one of the world's foremost Karate pros, now living and teaching in Hamburg, attributes this development to inadequate preparation on the part of the German fighters.

Says he: "We in America train for more than six months prior to a big fight whereas in Germany two to three weeks must suffice."

The apprehension about possible injuries being caused by full-contact Karate has been dispelled by the Hanover Medical Service – for the time being anyway. What the medics treated were primarily minor injuries similar to those sustained in other types of sport. But Dr Michael Braumann, Hanover, suggested that safety regulations similar to those in boxing be declared mandatory.

A KO'd boxer is automatically barred from the ring for a certain period whereas in full-contact Karate a knocked-out fighter can be back on the mat only half an hour later.

The credibility of this type of Karate will be measured by the seriousness of its adherents' efforts to safeguard the athletes' health.

Claus Beissner

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 April 1977)

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ers are gainfully employed and very few are of pensionable age.

Foreign nationals account for a mere 1.8 per cent of pensioners at present, whereas fifteen per cent of Federal Republic nationals are pensioners.

– Mention is invariably made of four million foreign residents, but only half are migrant workers as currently understood. The four million include a good million Austrians, Dutch and Britons, not to mention 600,000 Italians, who enjoy the same rights as people born and bred in this country by virtue of their membership of the Common Market.

There are a good 300,000 foreign residents married to Germans, for that matter. They too enjoy full rights.

This leaves a mere 2.1 million Spaniards and Portuguese, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Turks – the nationalities generally categorised as *Gastarbeiter,* or guest workers.

The conditions to which the granting of an unlimited residence permit are to be subject seem likely to be stiffened, and "bona fide" migrant workers will probably have to pay a steep price for the privilege.

Thus Herbert Becher feels sure of himself when he forecasts the shape of things to come as being that people in this country will be led to believe that the country is in danger of being overrun by foreigners, while migrant workers who cannot simply be thrown out will be so harassed by red tape that they will opt to leave of their own accord.

Herr Becher reminds the government that a joint Federal and state government commision has advised this country to maintain as low a profile as possible in persuading foreign nationals to return home.

Konrad Adam/dpa

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 April 1977)

24 wins for top fencer Alexander Pusch

This country's "epée miracle" continues. Not only has the A national team consisting of Alexander Pusch, Reinhold Behr, Hanns Jana (all from Tauberbischofsheim) and Volker Fischer (Munich) – but without its captain, Dr Jürgen Hehn (Tauberbischofsheim) – won the third seven-nation tournament of epée fencers for the second time since 1975 (and that only one week after winning the Europa Cup in Heidenheim), but Emil Beck's second team is also top drawer.

The Federal Republic of Germany's B team with the juniors Christian Adrians (Osnabrück), Manfred Beckmann (Waldkirch/Tauberbischofsheim), Elmar and Igor Borrmann (Tauberbischofsheim) and the second best German epée fencer Gerd Opgenorth (Zülpich) achieved four victories against the Soviet Union and were defeated three times by that country, thus being relegated to fourth place only because the Soviets managed to rack up three individual victories more than this country's new blood.

The amazing thing about this team, which out-performed Italy, Britain, Switzerland and Rumania, is that the juniors achieved victories where the Montreal Silver Medallists suffered their only defeat.



Alexander Pusch (Photo: Sven Simon)

But rarely has a defeat been accepted with such joy as this 7–8 score against the same team which, only a week earlier, fencing under the name of Dynamo Tallin, was wiped out by the Tauberbischofsheimers while about to win the Europa Cub in Heidenheim.

The Franconian fencing favourites fought valiantly for every hit although they were hopelessly behind and finally managed to achieve seven victories against the USSR – enough to put them on a par with Hungary and relegate the latter country to second place (414–421 for Germany A).

The fact that this country's young blood did not earn even more laurels was only due to the narrow 7–9 defeats against Hungary and Rumania – defeats which could have been avoided had the boys not had to make up for so much lost time.

World champion Alexander Pusch, who, with his 24 victories, was the most outstanding individual fencer, was in the lead again, followed by Sandor Erdös (Hungary) and Boris Lukomski (USSR) with 18 victories and François Suchanecki (Switzerland) with 17.

Of the German fencers, apart from Alexander Pusch, the following managed to collect victories: Volker Fischer and Christian Adrians (15 each), Gerd Opgenorth (14), Reinhold Behr (13), Elmar Borrmann (12) and Hanns Jana (11).

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 April 1977)